"P & O"
WHISKY IS
10 YEARS OLD.
Drink no Inferior BLEND.
OF ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,196—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1901.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
*	PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th Mar.
M.L.	INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
*	EGYPT	7918	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L.	PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
*	CALEDONIA	7558	R. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L.	EGYPT	7918	G. L. Langborne	20th "
*	PENINSULAR	5257	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L.	CALEDONIA	7558	R. H. Gordon	4th May
	ARABIA	7963	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M.D.	PENINSULAR	5987	T. Leigh	18th "
	ORIENTAL	5294	J. F. Jephson	25th "
M.L.	ARABIA	7963	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
	PERSIA	8003	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L.	ORIENTAL	5294	J. F. Jephson	15th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

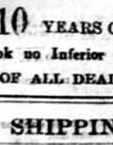
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 26th February, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
CLEOPATRA	R. Collechasi	4970	1st Apr., 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st May, 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 630.	Rs. 357-8	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
*MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bliaffer	4,765	on or about 2nd Mar., 1901.
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,943	in April 1901.
TRIESTE	A. Miris	9323	in May 1901.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,606	Rs. 633-8
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at Reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to Cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,968	23rd April 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 12th March, 1901.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS, BOMBAY.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO } to { England and the Continent.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO } to { America and Australia.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO } to { Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, and Cape Town.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYLNEY	4,232	Aubert	14th Mar., 1901.
ANNAM	6,326	Seiller	11th Apr., 1901.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 3rd April, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, 15th March, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on TUESDAY, the 19th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,182 tons, on THURSDAY, the 14th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the forenoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, MOZAMRIQUE, IBO, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 22nd March.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 15th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 14th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th March, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE.

S. S. "CHINA."

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, AND TOYO KISEN KAISHA (ORIENTAL S.S Co.) U. S. MAIL LINES AND THE CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY OF AMERICA TO EUROPE *VIA* CHINA, JAPAN, HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, SAN FRANCISCO AND THROUGH THE UNITED STATES.

ROUTE FROM HONGKONG *via* SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, through the beautiful Inland Sea of JAPAN, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO.

The magnificent Steamers of these lines sail from Hongkong every 9 days to San Francisco. Rate of Passage Money: Hongkong to Liverpool or London, First Class, *viâ* New York Lines £62, or *viâ* St. Lawrence Lines £60.

Special reduction granted to Members of the Military, Naval, Diplomatic, and Civil Service and to Missionaries.

Passengers have choice of routes across the Continent of America, East of Chicago, to all Eastern Cities, and have privilege of travelling by any Atlantic Steamship Line.

Round the World passage tickets issued in connection with the P. & O. S. Navigation Co., North German Lloyds and Messageries Maritimes. £131-10-0.

All rates payable at current rate of Exchange.

Stop-over privileges allowed at the different ports of call.

For further particulars, Maps, Pamphlets, Passage Tickets, to all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe, &c., apply to T. D. McKAY, General Passenger Agent, San Francisco Overland Route, No. 4, Water Street, Yokohama, Japan.

THOS. COOK & SON, Colombo, Bombay, Calcutta and Rangoon.

WHITNEY BROS. & Co., Calcutta.
WM. WATSON & Co., Bombay and Calcutta.
KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

J. S. VANBUREN,
Agent, Queens Building, Hongkong.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S. S. DON. BALDUINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Mar. 1901
" R. RUBATTINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th April 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.

CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.		Captains
S.S. NILO	2851	27th March, 1901.	A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2353	26th April, 1901.	S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single. Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets 6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	963	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	560	577-8	605	687
3rd "	165	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th March, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
O. BOGGIANO, Agent.

Elphinstone, Circle 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

FOR ALL KINDS OF TRAVELLING KIT.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUX, VALISES, AND HOLDALLS.

UNIFORM CASES AND LADIES' BONNET BOXES.

THE "KLIPPIT" LADIES' HAT CASE TO HOLD 6 HATS.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

JAPANNED STEEL AND LEATHER COVERED TRUNKS, SOILED LINEN BAGS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

WHAT GIVES A RELISH TO YOUR DISHES?

OUR INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

(PEACOCK BRAND.)

DELICIOUS AND PALATABLE

CHUTNEYS, JAMS, JELLIES, CURRY STUFFS, PICKLES, PRESERVES, SAUCES, MUSTARD, ETC., ETC., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

RECOMMENDED TO FAMILIES, HOTELS, MESSES, AND CLUBS.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

THE INDIAN CHUTNEY MFG. CO.,
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CAKES:

WEDDING CAKES, BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES

OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:

SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLETS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,

MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:

TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman's Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.

TELEPHONE NO. 42.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c. &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS, W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANTORS LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD.
&c. &c. &c.

BEYOND ANY INTERFERENCE.

NO competition, however keen, can stop the onward rush of VAFIADIS and Co's Cigarettes. Many are the happenings to some Cigarette makers that make alluring promises and have enticing pictures, but all of no avail for they fail to fulfil their promises.

VAFIADIS & CO'S CIGARETTES

have been on the market so long that they are everywhere received with full confidence and apparent enthusiasm. The fact that they continue to hold their high position and maintain their remarkable prestige is due solely to the INHERENT QUALITY OF THE CIGARETTE ITSELF.

Any number of Cigarette makers have exerted their might and money to displace Vafiadis Cigarettes from the great affections of the High class Traders of India, the United Kingdom, the Continent and the Far East, and their other constituents throughout the Globe such as Clubs, Messes, Fashionable Hotels, Leading Stores and Tobacconists, but

NO CIGARETTE HAS SUCCEEDED.

On the contrary the SALE of their OWN CIGARETTES has been continually on the increase, for it does not confine itself to being patronised only by old friends, but is always sought for and holds new ones on its onward march.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR CYCLISTS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., are offering FOR SALE the following "PREMIER" CYCLES at GREAT REDUCTIONS to clear their entire Stock.

GENTLEMEN'S

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearance Price. Rs.
5	Popular Premiers	250	187
1	Model "Premier" Road Racer.	265	200
9	Model "S" Premier Roadsters	270	208
1	Model "P" Premier Roadster	330	247
2	Model "O" Premier Road Racers.	330	247
3	Premier Path Racers	330	247
3	Premier "Kohinoor"	335	251
1	Polo-Premier	360	270
3	Premier "Royals"	360	270
4	Duplex Premiers	450	337

LADIES'

6	Kangaroo Premiers	235	176
5	Popular Premiers	265	200
6	Model "H" Premiers	270	208
3	Model "G" Premiers	335	251
8	Kohinoor Premiers	335	251
4	Royal Premiers	360	270

All machines fitted with the Latest Dunlop Tyres.
All machines are up to date.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 1/2 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

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MADRAS AND LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B

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It seems to have been compiled with great care and industry.—The HON. SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, C. J., High Court, Bombay.

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It is the best Criminal Digest I have ever come across. The arrangement of cases is excellent.—The GAYA PRASAD, VAKIL H. C. N. W. P.

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This work is superior in every respect to the existing Criminal Digests.—The Bombay Law Reporter.

PRICE Rs. 17, POSTAGE 6 ANNAS.

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AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON

THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

Under the direction of

MAURICE E. BANDMANN

FOR ELEVEN NIGHTS ONLY.

COMMENCING THURSDAY, 14TH MARCH, 1901

under the Distinguished Patronage of

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NORTHCOTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14TH—The Sparkling Burlesque Opera

"LITTLE CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS"

From the Lyric Theatre, London.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15TH—The Great Lyric Success

"FLORODORA"

From the Lyric Theatre London.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16TH—The Rage of Two London Seasons.

"SAN TOY"

From Daly's Theatre, London.

MONDAY, MARCH 18TH—The Charming Comic Opera.

"THE FRENCH MAID"

From the Vaudeville Theatre, London.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19TH—The Rage of London.

"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK"

From the Shaftesbury Theatre, London.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20TH—Gilbert and Sullivan's Greatest Success

"THE MIKADO"

From the Savoy Theatre, London.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21ST—The Unrivalled Success

"LA POUPEE"

From the Prince of Wales' Theatre, London.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22ND—The Most Popular Comic Opera

"THE GEISHA"

From Daly's Theatre, London.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23RD—The Greatest Gaiety Success

"THE SHOP GIRL"

From the Gaiety Theatre, London.

MONDAY, MARCH 25TH—The Belle of New York's Successor.

"THE CASINO GIRL"

From the Shaftesbury Theatre, London.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26TH—Arthur Roberts' Greatest Success

"GENTLEMAN JOE"

From the Prince of Wales' Theatre, London.

Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Hummum Street.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

WILL BE OPENED BY

H. E. THE GOVERNOR

AT THE SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ARTS, BOMBAY,

ON SATURDAY, THE 16TH OF MARCH, 1901, AT 5 P. M.

The Society's Conversazione will be held on FRIDAY, the 15th March, at 5 P. M.

Military Band on the 15th and 16th instant.

The Exhibition will be OPEN Daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

SEASON TICKETS 3 RUPEES.

Exhibitors will not be allowed free entrance to the Exhibition.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are advised that on and from FRIDAY next, the 15th March, a few SLIGHT ALTERATIONS will be made in the WEEK DAY LOCAL TRAINS leaving BORIVLI and BANDRA at 9-14 and 10-10, respectively.

An EXTRA SEMI-FAST TRAIN will run on and from the same date from ANDHERI to COLABA., leaving Andheri 9-39, Bandra 10-2, arrival Church Gate 10-42.

The Timings of the Down Trains leaving Colaba for Borivli and Andheri at 7-30 and 17-30, respectively, on SUNDAYS, will also be revised, and an extra Up Train will be run from Andheri on and from SUNDAY, the 17th idem.

Detailed Timings may be ascertained from the Sheet Time Tables and Notices exhibited at Stations.

D. ff. POWELL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, the 12th March, 1901.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM FLOWERS HAMILTON is AUTHORIZED TO SIGN our firm from THIS DATE.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.

10, Hummum Street, Bombay, 12th March, 1901.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

OPENING OF SHALIMAR STATION FOR GOODS TRAFFIC.

ON and from the 15th March, 1901, SHALIMAR, the B.-N. Railway goods station situated on the Howrah side of the Hooghly at Calcutta opposite the Kidderpore Docks, will be OPENED for booking of all description of goods traffic.

THROUGH BOOKING TO AND FROM CALCUTTA VIA SHALIMAR.

From the 15th March 1901 goods can be booked through via Shalimar to and from Calcutta Ghats under an arrangement with the Calcutta Steam Navigation and Company.

For further particulars apply to the Traffic Manager, B.-N. Railway, 13, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta, the District Traffic Superintendent, Kharagpur, or to Messrs. Hoare Miller and Company, Calcutta.

F. MARSH,
Acting Traffic Manager.

HORSE FOOD,

Mixed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned, can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,

DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Sir Manjee Lakhmiram of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

KANJEE SHANKER, the son of the sister's daughter of the above-named deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Let ers of administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 6th day of March, in the year of our Lord, One thousand Nine hundred and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. W. D'GAMA.
The 6th day of March, 1901.

PHIROZSHA N. BILLIMORIA,
Petitioner's Attorney.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side 50	28		16
With Single Temple ...50	24		16
With Cur 50	24		15
Folders or Pince-Nez...50	24		16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

SEASON 1900-01.

FIRST CONCERT

On THURSDAY, MARCH 14th, at 9-30.

PART 1.

The May Queen ..... Sterndale Bennet.
Soprano—Miss PROCTOR.
Tenor—Mr. N. NOEL PATON.
Baritone—Mr. MEDLEY.

Full Chorus and Orchestra of over 100 Performers.

PART 2.

Overture to Rosamunde, ... Schubert.
ORCHESTRA.

Song ..... Vainka's Song ..... Wishaw.
MADAME P. DURAN.

Violin Solo .....
Three Short Songs from Tennyson's Song Cycle.
1. Gone ..... Sullivan.
2. The Letter .....
3. The Answer .....
CAPT. KENDALL, R.A.

March from Tanhauser ..... Wagner.
ORCHESTRA.

Conductor—Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.

Plan and Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Hummum Street.

Subscribing members are informed that on application to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. they are entitled to book one seat for the Concert free of charge.

D. B. BINNING,
Hon. Secretary.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

WE PUBLISH elsewhere the TIME TABLE of the JUDGING on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, and the Honorary Secretary has asked us to request exhibitors to see that Animals are in the Show Paddock by 3 P. M., WEDNESDAY. The DOG SHOW takes place on THURSDAY the 14th, and Dogs are to be on the ground at 7-15 A. M. in order that the judging may be done in the cool of the morning. The Entries are well up to the average, and the Show promises to be a success.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES effected on EUROPEAN and selected NATIVE LIVES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to

KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIA GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	,,	11,00,000
Uncalled Capital.....	,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5
,, 6 Months	4½
,, 8 Months	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	,, 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

"HEY DIDDLE DIDDLE," Little Miss Muffett and other nursery designs in Spoons Forks, Cups, &c., in Sterling Silver. The latest Novelties in presentation Silver Ware for Children, MARCKS & Co. Ld., Bombay, and Poona.

"BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE," manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, from fresh Selected Fruit. Invaluable for Diarrhœa. Per Jar Re. 1-4. 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.—Soft Matt Shirts, Colored and White, 6 for Rs. 21. Stiff Cuffs. White Dress Shirts, Extra Stiff Fronts, 6 for Rs. 30. Four-fold Linen Collars, all Shapes, Rs. 7-8 per doz. Fine Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 10-8.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

COMPOUNDER.—For a Parsee Firm, (English-speaking, decent looking, sober Goanese, that has worked in an English Chemist's Shop preferred). Must be a neat and accurate dispenser, able to manage in absence of principal. State age, experience, reference, salary required. Board and lodging free on premises. Enclose photo and testimonials to FRAMJEE S. GANDY, Lahore.

WANTED a QUALIFIED GOVERNESS able to Teach English and Gujerati up to Matriculation, Music lessons on Piano and Harmonium and well apt in embroidery as well as all sorts of tailoring work. Apply to RAO SAHEB VASSANJI TRICUMJI MULJI, J.P., Napean Sea Road, with testimonials and certificate of character, &c., stating terms. Mahomedans need not apply.

A LADY WISHES TO RECOMMEND a School at Eastbourne, Large, well-appointed House in the best position near Beachy Head. Excellent Education. Every comfort and care taken of the pupils. Arrangements made to keep pupils during the holidays. Terms moderate. Prospectus and particulars at the Office, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

FINE MECHANICAL WORK in all branches undertaken by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY,
9, Medows Street, Bombay.

PLOTS.—VACANT and with BUILDING. FOR SALE at Bombay and Bandra. Apply for particulars to Messrs RAGHUNATH and PAYNE, Civil Engineers, 9 Meadow Street.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 3 annas each. Apply "Q.," care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Another at Malabar Hill, facing the sea. Apply to JAFFERBHAI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum Rs. 12; half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 15 to Non-subscribers.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hitji, at Rs. 5-10-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BROWN Leather Dressing for Boots and Shoes, Harness and Brown Leather of every description. Its constant use preserves the leather and at the same time imparts a brilliant gloss. Per bottle Ans. 10. Prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mails, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the Information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Our coming Weekly Sale will take place TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, instead of WEDNESDAY the 13th.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m. sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the underwriter—

G and S No. 291, ex s.s. Raffael Rubattino, 1 case 21 pieces, 47 inch 1,002 l-5 yards black and blue cotton coating.

On account of the concerned—

2 cases 374 dozen coloured socks and stockings, sizes 9 inch to 11 inch.

1 case 19 pieces, each 27inch by 30 yards, embossed coating.

A small consignment of 50 umbrellas, Fancy, and Austrian silk umbrellas and walking sticks.

50 pieces superior velvet and Brussels foot rugs of various designs.

10 pieces Brussels carpets, sizes 2 by 3, 2-1-2 by 3, and 3 by 4 yards.

12 pieces velvet table covers.

25 pieces woollen mauds and railway rugs, Sizes 60in by 88in., 60in, by 80., 60in. by 90in 54in. by 73 in and 55 in. by 81in.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT BANDORA.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on WEDNESDAY the 27th day of March 1901, at 4 p.m. sell by public Auction on the premises the undermentioned properties by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Ruttonjee Jamasjee Mistry pursuant to the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated the 25th day of September 1896 and made between Ruttonjee Jamasjee Mistry of one part and the mortgagors of the other part.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements or bangalow, stable, cook-room, out-houses standing thereon situate at Bandora, in the District of Thanna in the registration sub-district of Bandra fronting on the south side of the Bandra Hill Road and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Thanna under survey Nos. 21, 21, 22, 21, 21, 21, 22, 187 and 183 Sub Nos. 16, 17, 24 & 20, 16, 15, 7, 9, 13, 77, 78, 13, 14, 78, 9, 7, 6, and 9 and registered in the books of the Municipality of Bandora under 116-190 and containing by admeasurement 1529 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by a Tank named Simitrea, on or towards the west by the property of Jamasjee Jehangirjee Punthakee, on or towards the north by the property formerly of Cawasjee Pallonjee Ranjee and on or towards the south by the public road called the Bandra Hill Road.

SECONDLY—All that piece of land situate at Bandora in the registration sub-district of Bandra, in District Thana, containing by admeasurement 670 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Thana under survey No. 186, sub No. 1/2 sub No. 9-10 and 7-8 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the property of Davidas Premjeevandas Mehta, on or towards the south by Bandora Hill Road, on or towards the east by the property of Ruttonjee Jamasjee Mistry and on or towards the west by the property of Raghunath Makund.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee Rustim and Kola, Solicitors for the mortgagees at their office No. 101 Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th March, 1901.

SMOKE ONLY LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
General Kitchener	per 100	4	0	India	per 100	2	8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped	,,	4	0	Extra No. 1	,,	2	4
Queen Olga extra ,, ,,	,,	4	0	Extra No, 2 Gold tipped ...	,,	2	0
Imperial	,,	4	0	Extra No. 2	,,	1	12
Star	,,	3	0	Extra No. 3	,,	1	8
Aromatic	,,	2	12	Extra popular	,,	1	0
Queen Olga Gold tipped No. 1	,,	2	8				

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIVIERATO & CO.,

75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE PASTEUR GERM FILTER.

A Simple and Effective Precaution against Enteric (Typhoid) Fever, Cholera, Dysentery, and all Diseases communicated through Water.

THE PASTEUR FILTER.

M. PASTEUR states that he has authorized the association of his name with this Filter, invented and tested in his laboratory, because of his knowledge of its scientific and sanitary value; but that such association with any other filter is simply an abuse of his name, made without his authority and against his wish.

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA:—HEATLY & GRESHAM, Ld., Engineers, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—H. S. SMITH & CO., BAKEHOUSE LANE.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death; or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.

Can be had from

John Roberts & Co.

BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will see you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 30 years (1899 sale was a record) proves this

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,

Keating's Cough Lozenges the controlled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Boxes by all Chemists.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs Menesse & Co. will hold their Weekly Auction sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods and other sundry goods.

1 case violet powder
2 cases silk ribbon
1 case hats
A quantity of piece goods such as shirtings, jaconets nainsooks &c.
On account of the underwriters.
A few pieces coating cloth, gold brocade velvet, &c
1 case brushes
1 case fans
2 cases whistles

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,
A brand new "lady's cycle, best specification.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 13th March, 1901.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on MONDAY, the 18th March, 1901, at 11 a.m. the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle-dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1901 to 31st March 1902 and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Bhendi Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Forbes Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, Pedder Road Market, Mazagon and Ferguson Road Fish Market, Parel, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in line or outside, under the eaves of the markets, and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months, from 1st April 1901 to 31st March 1902.

For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March. 13th 1901.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of rich table glassware and procelainware, electroplated ware by Maujin and Webb, Reed and Barton, Hink's, Ditmar's and Messenger's lamps, etc.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Shaik Memon Street, opposite the Crawford Markets, the stock-in-trade of a merchant closing business, consisting of a very large assortment of glassware, dinner, dessert, tea and coffee services, table electroplated-ware of various designs and description, table and hanging double lamps of various description, candele bras, and centrepieces, filters, cooking stoves, carriage lamps, etc.

The above will be sold in convenient lots and is now on view.

On SUNDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Morland Road, opposite the Byculla Club, near Bellasis Road, the valuable French-polished blackwood and teak-wood, drawing-room, dining-room, bed-room and office room furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte by Scoudy and Co., handsome strong-built vis-a-vis, sets of single harness, one Austrian safe, table and hanging lamps, carpets, books, cooking stove, &c., the property of O. J. HOLDAWAY, Esq., Superintendent of Police proceeding to England.

The property of another gentleman—
1 strong-built French-polished office shigram.
1 showy black Arab pony going in saddle.
1 set double harness
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF ENGLISH BUILT LANDAU, BROUGHAM AND SINGLE HARNESS

On MONDAY next, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Committee of Bai Merbai Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur, appointed by the Court.

1 English built landau by Morgan and Co.
1 brougham
2 sets of single harness

SALE OF THE YACHT CINDERELLA.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Sewree, Chor Bunder, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant at 4 p.m. The Yacht Cinderella as she lies at the said Bunder, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. JAMES MOORE.

The Yacht is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Navab's Bungalow, below the Olivant's Bridge, Nesbit Road, Byculla, the valuable and neat French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design and also some by Wimbridge and Roberts, plated-ware, crockery and glassware, ebonized cottage piano by Rose and Co in good order, art free work, partition screen, large size bead screen, Singer's hand and foot sewing machine, 2 lady's and 2 gents bicycles, windproof lamps, Brussels carpets, pictures, table ornaments, &c., the property of M. A. NAVIN, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 25th inst. at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. James Moore consisting of blackwood and teakwood household furniture, two double barrel central fire guns in cases, one by Armoury Company and the other by Edward Paton and Son, one double barrel pin fire gun in case by Joseph Lang and sons, one single barrel Henry's patent rifle, one air gun, wearing apparel, table and bed linen, masonic aprons and sword, glassware, crockery, pictures, books, bird stuffing instruments, fishing tackles &c.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BHAJI PALLA STREET AND FALKLAND ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will, on the dates hereunder mentioned,

NOTICES.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

H. E. the GOVERNOR will be glad to meet the General Committee of the VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND at the Secretariat, on FRIDAY next, the 15th inst. at 5-30 P.M. All members are requested to attend.

JEHANGIR BOMANJEE PETIT,
For Self & Co.—Secretaries.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited towards the above Fund. Subscribers are requested to send in their amounts either direct to the BANK OF BOMBAY where an account has been opened, or to the Undersigned, at No. 21-27 Hornby Row, Fort. Receipts will be acknowledged.

JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT,
For Self & Co.—Secretaries.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

TRAIN ALTERATIONS COMMENCING 15th MARCH, 1901.

AS the WHOLE TRAIN SERVICES will be ALTERED and REVISED and NEW FAST PASSENGER TRAINS will be RUN on the MAIN LINE instead of the Mixed Train Services, the public are invited to study the B.N. Railway Time Table which will be issued before the 15th Instant.

In this connection passengers are reminded that the train alterations commencing on the 15th March from the starting point of the different Trains and the Branch Line Train will be ALTERED from the date the Main Line Trains alter thus :—

The Up Bombay & Madras Mails will leave Howrah on 15th Instant to the altered timing but both these and the down Trains from Bombay and Madras will not reach their destination to the altered timing until the 17th March. The same with the Passenger Train services.

The public are therefore invited to enquire of the Station Masters from the 15th to 17th March when the Trains will take up the new timings passing their Stations.

The following are the principal Train alterations:—

Up Madras Mail will leave Howrah at 7-10 and will be accelerated to reach Madras (Rayapuram) in 48 hours.

The Down Madras Mail will leave Rayapuram Station at 18-45 hours and be accelerated to reach Howrah in 47 hours, 35 mts.

The Up Bombay Mail will be altered to leave Howrah at 12-15 hours and be accelerated to reach Bombay in 45 hours.

The Down Bombay Mail will be altered to leave Victoria Station at 12 hours and be accelerated to reach Howrah in 46 3-4 hours.

The Up Kutni Mail will be altered to leave Bilaspur at 16.30 and be accelerated to reach Kutni in 11 hours 10 minutes.

The Down Kutni Bilaspur Mail will be altered to connect with the Up E. I. Bombay Mail and leave at 17-15 and be accelerated to reach Bilaspur in 10 hours and 45 minutes, to connect with Up B. N. R. Bombay Mail.

From the 15th March the Time Table of the late East Coast Railway for section taken over by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway from Barang to Waltair with Vizagapatam branch inclusive will be cancelled and the Time Table for this section from that date is included in the B.-N. R. Time Table.

For other Train alterations and intermediate timings see public Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

CALCUTTA, 2nd March, 1901.

WANTED.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
ASSISTANT LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT WANTED.

WANTED, for the Madras Railway about April next, an ASSISTANT LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, Second Grade, On a Salary of Rs. 450 to Rs. 600. The applicant must have had a thorough training as a Mechanical Engineer in an English Railway or other Workshop and must further have had experience in India of both Workshop and District Work and be competent to act as Works Manager or as District Locomotive Superintendent as required. The age of the applicant should not exceed 35. Applications should be sent to the Undersigned.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras, 14th February, 1901.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MARTELLS *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 52 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies.

AGENT
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes.

HUNTLY & CLUB BLEND WHISKIES.

FIRST CLASS BRANDS,

MODERATELY PRICED.

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS !!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO,

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.
REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
81, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette." Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 12.

3 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... £ 96 3-4 = unch'g'd.
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £102 1-4 = do
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ..... £108 = do
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ..... £ 83 7-16 = plus 1-16
Bar Silver in London ..... 28 1-16 = unchanged.
Do at New York ..... 61 1-4 = do
Exchange on London at Paris ..... 25·21 = do
Do In New York ..... 4·87 1-8 = —1-4
Discount Bank of England ..... 4 p. c. = unchanged.
" Short London Bills ..... 3 1-2 = —1-8
" Indian Bank Bills ..... 3 1-2 = —1-8

EXCHANGE.

The market opened quiet at yesterday's rates namely 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank wire, 1s. 3 31-32d. for demand and 1s. 4 3-16d. for 3 months' credits. These rates have remained throughout the day, but at the close there is a slightly weaker feeling. Bank wire at 1s. 3 31-32d. has been wanted, but could not be got. Few if any Bills are offering. We quote as follows :—

Bank Wire	1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
" " Francs	170 1-4
Hongkong, 30 days' sight	147
Shanghai, "	200
Japan "	147 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened to-day at Rs. 95 1-8 for ready, and Rs. 95 5-16 for the settlement and later on declined 116 in both portions. Very few transactions have been reported as done at these rates.

SHARES.—Market quiet with very little change from previous quotations.

FREIGHTS

The market remains unchanged. Business was done to-day for cotton at 16s. per "Kronberg," to Havre and Liverpool ; and at 15s. for Dunkirk per s. s. "Longship." Seeds for Havre, Antwerp and Hamburg were booked at 14s. Rates are offering for March shipment at about 13s. to 13s. 6d. Yesterday a line of 3,750 tons maize was booked per "Dunkirk" at 14s. per "Longship." This cargo came from America with a view to the famine.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

WHEAT.—The market is unchanged to-day. We quote white Delhi May delivery at Rs. 4-5-6.

LINSEED.—Market firm. For ready there are buyers at Rs. 8-6 but no sellers under Rs. 8-7. For April-May delivery Rs. 8-3 to Rs. 8-4.

RAPESEED.—Market quiet. Ready Brown Kutnee Rs. 6-14 Brown Delhi, April May delivery, Rs. 5-15. Yellow Cawnpore, Rs. 6-4. Yellow Guzerat Rs. 7-7 to 7-8 nominal.

POPPYSEED.—The market is unchanged at Rs 7-12 to Rs. 7-12-6 April-May delivery.

CASTORSEED.—Market quiet ; nothing doing Ready Rs. 34-4 to Rs. 34-8. April-May delivery Rs. 34.

GINGELLYSEED.—Market steady with some little demand at unchanged rates.

COALS.

The market is steady with an upward tendency but with very little business passing, either in forward delivery or in ready. Some small lots of Desharghur ready were placed at 15s.

LONDON, MAR. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull. Manchester was dull. Total sales 14,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000 bales. Imports 11,000. Spot 5s. 32d.—1-32d. Arrivals closed easier.

	Mar. 4·57 —6	Mar.-Apl. 4·56 —6	June-July. 4·54 —5
In New York.—			
Receipts at the Ports	23,000 bales,		
Do. last year	25,000 "		
Exports to Great Britain	2,000 "		
Exports to Continent	26,000 "		
Mid-Uplands	8 3-4 =	—1-8	
Futures month of June	8·10 =	—12	
Do. do. Sept	7·77 =	—10	

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Monday, 11th March, 1901 :—

Cotton	11,802	bales.
Wheat	7,703	cwts.
Linseed	106,63	"
Rapeseed	2,904	"
Gingellyseed	8,742	"
Poppyseed	156	"
Groundnuts	321	"
Castorseed	5,6·5	"
Rice	4,398	"
Myrabollams	3,080	"

COTTON,

Ready, quiet with small demand. Holders offering only small concessions, buyers willing to go on at decline. Suttas opened at decline, but Good Broach steadied and business done at Rs. 222 1-2 closing Rs. 1 quiet. Other contracts quiet, little doing.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 12TH OF MARCH.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure in Sind and at Bhuj, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar-Para and Dwarka, and slight changes elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north, and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in the Panjab, North-West Provinces and at Bhavnagar-Par Malegaon, Karwar, Cochin and Madras, while calm and north-easterly or south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Dwarka and moderate to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 7° to 11° in excess of normal at Karachi, Ratnagiri, Goa, Surat, Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar-Para, and the minimum 6° to 8° at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Jeypore, Ajmere, Sangor, Surat and Ratnagiri. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Surat, and the lowest 53° at Jacobabad.

Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are cloudy at Colombo, Cuddapah, Bellary, Cochin, Mangalore and Bombay.

About a quarter of an inch of rain has fallen at Colombo, and very light showers at Ahmednagar.

Winds are cyclonic in Ceylon and on the Coromandel Coast, and the weather is squally and slightly unsettled in the Bay. Rain appears likely in Ceylon. Moderate to fresh northerly winds are likely to blow along the West Coast between Karachi and Karwar.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

A STORY relates to Sir J. W. Maclure's appearance at the Grand National. He was, it seems, on the race course when his attention was arrested by the vigorous signalling of a lady who kept a licensed house in his constituency. It transpired that the purpose of the signalling was to give him a tip—"a dead cert" the lady called it—and, entering into the humour of the situation, John William put on a sovereign at 28 to 1. To his amazement the dark horse won, whereupon he sought out his informant and did this appear before suggested that they should celebrate their mutual success over a bottle of champagne. While they were so engaged the late Lord Lathom came along, and, with Lancashire friendliness, inquired, "John William, who's your friend ?" The proud widow insisted upon ordering another bottle, and when the member asked to be allowed to pay she replied : "Why, me and my daughter have made £315, and do you think we are going to let our member pay ?"

Sore Throat

"You cannot do better than gargle with 'Condy's Fluid.'"
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.
(The Eminent Throat Specialist)

Gargle with CONDY'S FLUID

COUTTS & MITCHELL, London, England, are the only Makers.

"CONDY'S FLUID" can be purchased of all Chemists and Stores. *Beware of imitation.*

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun Sets, 6h. 9m. High water, 3-8m., 4-20a. Low water, 9-28m., 10-9a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Horse and Dog Show, Ovat.
High Schools Athletic Association Tournament.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles per extra s.s. Vadala, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m., on Friday the 15th Instant.

A MILL ACCIDENT.—About 10 o'clock on Sunday morning Ladoo Mahadoo, a mill hand, aged twenty-five, was fixing the belting on a machine in the Lakhmidas Mill on Ferguson Road, when he accidentally fell from the ladder he was standing on and broke his thigh bone. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained under treatment.

BURGLARY AT SAMUEL STREET.—Amir Moorji, a cook employed at the Khoja Jamalkhana and residing on the fifth floor of a house in Samuel Street, has reported to the police that during the absence of himself and family at the Aga Khan's bungalow, at Mazagon, on the morning of the 9th instant, his place was broken into and currency notes, cash and ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 886 were stolen from a box.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—An inquiry was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Makunda Aba, a labourer, aged about thirty five years. On the 28th ultimo deceased, along with several other labourers, was engaged in discharging a cargo of sugar from the hold of the steam ship Neidenfels, when one of the bags accidentally fell on him from a stock, fracturing his spine. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died this morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

BURNT WITH NITRIC ACID.—On Monday afternoon, Asgar Ali Hussan Ali, a Mahomedan child, aged three years, residing with his parents in Sareng Street, was accidentally burnt on the back and leg by nitric acid. It appears that Bhairoo Bagoo and Saccaram Dhondee, two labourers were engaged in removing a case containing jars of nitric acid to the warehouse of one Kaufali Mahomed Ali in Sareng Street and when the case was being placed on the ground one of the jars broke and a portion of its contents splashed on the boy, who was at the time standing close by and burnt him about the back and legs. The boy was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Sonapore Burning Ground, regarding the death of Moghibai, a Hindu woman, aged sixteen years, the wife of one Hariram, who lived at Musjid Siding Road. On the afternoon of the 24th February last, she was engaged in cooking and as she was taking some spices from a shelf above the fire-place, one end of her "sari" caught fire. A neighbour hearing her screams, ran to her rescue and put the flames out, but not before she had been extensively burnt on the lower part of her body. She was treated at home by a native doctor, but she did not rally and died on Monday night. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE CERCLE LITTERAIRE.—Mr. Rustim Borjorji Parukh, M. A., who is a member of the well-known Parukh family, which is closely connected with that of Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, and of the late Mr. Curseji Fardunji, has been elected an Honorary Member of the Circle Litteraire, for getting more than 50 per cent. of marks in French in the M. A. examination. He passed his M. A. examination last year at the very early age of 20, and that too with second class honours. The late Mr. A. D. Lalkaka and Mr. Parukh were the only two M. A's who had the honour to stand first in French, both at the B. A and M. A. examinations of the Bombay University.

THEFT AT THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, John Currie, alias Williamson, was charged by Inspector Flanagan, with stealing a Gladstone bag containing a quantity of toilet requisites and clothing of the value of Rs. 75, the property of Lieutenant J. W. B. Stroud of the 9th Western Division Heavy Field Artillery. Mahomed Johnson alias Rajee, a Mahomedan, and Louis D'Silva, a Eurasian, were charged with aiding and abetting in the commission of the offence. It appears that on the 22nd ultimo Lieutenant Stroud was proceeding from the Victoria Terminus to Secunderabad to join his battery there. He placed his baggage in a first class compartment, but find ing it somewhat incommodious, went in search of another compartment. In the meantime the first accused made off with the Gladstone bag from the compartment. Lieutenant Stroud did not miss the bag and proceeded on his journey. While the police were making inquiries in another case, they discovered the present theft and arrested the three accused. The property, which had been sold by the three accused for Rs. 8, was traced to a Marwaree at Dhobie Talao. Lieutenant Stroud has been communicated with and pending his arrival, the case has been remanded.

THE MURDEROUS ATTACK BY KHOJA FANATICS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders, Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Gulamali Mahomed, Noormahomed Alibhai, and Cooverji Rajan, were charged by Superintendent Grennan with committing the murder of Hirji Alarakhia and Lalji Sajan on the 9th instant. There were further charges against the first accused of attempting to murder Kassum Nanji Miani and against the last two accused of attempting to murder Abdula Lalji by means of a dangerous weapon, to wit, a clasp knife. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor prosecuted ; while Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, was present to watch the proceedings on behalf of relatives of the deceased Heerjee Alarakhia and Lalji Sajan. Mr. Nicholson said he had only two witnesses to call, after which he would ask for a remand.

Seevji Datadina examined by Mr. Nicholson said that he was a broker to Rahimtulla Dhunji and Co., and resided in Pula Gully. Accused Nos. 2 and 3 were known to him. No. 3 was a servant to Mahomed Jaffar Juma and Co., and No. 2 held a Custom's license to fill up passes. Last Saturday at 10-30 a.m. he was in the "pehol" (shop) of one Rahimtoola, situated in Tantanpura street, when he saw deceased Hirji Alarakhia coming towards the shop, followed by accused. Suddenly some shouts were heard. Turning round he saw accused stabbing Hirjee. The latter fell on the road. Accused were stabbing him with clasp knives. The deceased was bleeding from his wounds. Afterwards two of the accused ran away towards Samuel Street and the third in the direction of the Israel mosque. Witness went up to Hirji who appeared to be dead. Accused were dressed in black coats. One of them wore a turban, while the others had caps on. Witness afterwards informed the relatives of the deceased of the incident.

In answer to the accused No. 1 the witness said that he saw all the accused stabbing the deceased, and not Goolam Ali alone.

Dr. Abraham Ezikiel examined by Mr. Nicholson said on Saturday morning at about 9-30 he was sitting in his dispensary at Khadak, Pydhonee. He knew the deceased Laljibhoy Sajan. He came running into the witness' dispensary. The witness noticed some blood on his clothes near the left shoulder. On examining him the witness saw wounds just below and behind his left ear. Lalji was in the dispensary for a few seconds, when the second accused came after him in the dispensary. He had an open knife in his right hand. He rushed forward and stabbed Lalji in the stomach. The blow was a violent one. Accused then ran out of the dispensary in the direction of Samuel Street. The witness thought that the accused had come from Samuel street. When Lalji come into the dispensary he was speechless, but when he was again attacked he cried out "Mara, mara." The accused then ran out of the dispensary. The witness attempted to protect the deceased from further attack, but he was too late. He shouted out to a policeman at the corner to run after the accused. The deceased was bleeding much and the witness examined him. He had a deep stab wound lower behind the left ear, which appeared to have been given with a knife. He was also suffering from another wound over the region of the stomach. The witness tried to stop the bleeding, but did not succeed. The witness then sent for the Police, and several policemen came after a few minutes. At the time the accused wore a black coat and white trousers. After the second assault on him the deceased cried out that he would die.

The case was adjourned to Tuesday next at 2 P. M.

Superintendent Grennan asked the Court that the accused should be allowed to be kept in police custody for three days.

The Court said that it had not the power to grant such permission.

Mr. Grennan said that the case was an important one and involved much labour and difficulty. It was fortunate for the Police that Sunday interfered to enable them to make enquiries about the incident and collect the evidence, otherwise they should never have been able to get it ready in time to place the cass before the court.

His Worship said that he would ask the Superintendent of the jail to keep the accused apart in the jail, if possible.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

KILLED FOR A BAG OF GRAIN.

IMPERATOR VS. RAMA RAYSANG AND TWO OTHERS.

THE three accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. F. X. DeSouza, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in December last, convicted the first accused of causing grievous hurt in committing robbery, and the other two of causing hurt ; and sentenced No. 1 to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, and Nos. 2 and 3 to two years' imprisonment each.

It was alleged for the Crown that, on the 22nd June last, the deceased Gaman, Nurbhai, his son Suria Gaman, 10 years of age, and two other boys, Dhulia and Kabla, were carrying head loads of grain from Murette to Rania as carriers for one Shivla Trecumdas, a grain dealer of the latter village. On their way, they were attacked about noon by the three accused, who were armed with cudgels, and No. 2 with a bill hook. No. 1 was alleged to have dealt a violent blow with his cudgel on the bundle of grain carried on his head by the deceased, and when the bundle dropped down, to have struck more blows on his head, arms, and legs, which made the deceased stagger and fall down. He was then alleged to have assaulted the three boys, who also let fall their grain bags. These Nos. 2 and 3 picked up, and the three made their escape, carrying the three grain bags with them. The fourth bag, which the deceased had been carrying, they left behind ; and it was split open and divided between the boys, who then resumed their journey home, leaving the deceased who was still staggering from the effect of the blows, with them. On their way in the field of one Sada Jatsing, about half a mile from their village, the deceased suddenly fainted, and a few minutes after, he died. The Sessions Judge remarked that the robbery was not disputed, and was clearly proved by the evidence of the three boys. The medical evidence proved that the deceased's skull was fractured by the blow with the cudgel. As there could have been no intention to cause death, nor even a knowledge that death would in all probability be caused, the Government Pleader, rightly as the Sessions Judge thought, did not press the graver charge of murder or culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The robbery was committed in broad daylight with no attempt at concealment, so that it could not be plausibly urged that the robbers could not be identified. It was proved in evidence that when the boy Suria ran up to two of the witnesses with the news of the robbery, and asked them to fetch his bier to carry his father's corpse home from the field, he gave the names of the three accused as the offenders. Mr. Da Souza found the three accused guilty and sentenced them as mentioned above.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere and dismissed the appeals.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

ASSIGNMENT OF A CLAIM.

MESSRS. HOLLAND AND MOSS, LIMITED, VS. GOCULDAS VALLABHDAS AND OTHERS.

MR. LOWNDES, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, and Motilal, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendants, two of whom had been served at Delhi, did not appear. Mr. Gray Riggie, the manager of the Bombay branch of the plaintiff's firm, gave evidence to the effect that a promissory note for Rs. 26 589-6-0, dated 3rd January 1898, which had been given to the firm of Messrs. Whitehead Hollann & Co., of Manchester, had been assigned over to his firm on the firm of Messrs. Whitehead, Hall and Moss ceasing to exist. Mr. Riggele further stated that he had been promised payment of the note by one of the defendants, but that promise had not been kept. Mr. Justice Crowe passed a decree for plaintiff for the amount claimed with interest and costs.

BALANCE OF A LOAN.

DHUNJEE JAITHA VS. MUNIA ADAMJEE.

Mr. Davar, instructed Messrs Tyabjee, Dyabhai and Co, for the plaintiff, said the suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,446-6-0, being balance of a loan advanced to the defendant to set up business as a furniture dealer. The defendant, who oppeardd in person, said he had become insolvent, and had filed his scheduie on Monday. Mr. Justice Crowe having remarked that the name of Mr. Davar's client was at the head of the list of creditors in the schedule, gave a decree for the amount claimed, with costs.

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED.

A PUBLIC meeting will be held in the Town Hall of Calcutta at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 18th of March under the auspices of the St. John's Ambulance Association. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will preside. Major A. C. Yate, I.S.C., a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Association, and Honorary Organising Commissioner for India, will lay before the meeting his scheme for the organisation of ambulance work in this country. The experiences of the South African war have shown the value to the British nation of the organised body of "First-aiders" which the Ambulance Department of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem has built up during twenty-four years of steady work in times of peace. It is largely due to that, and to the influence and initiative of members of that Order that the British Central Red Cross Committee was ready in 1899 to effectually help the Army Medical Service. The work that they had done and the experience that they had gained in the streets of London and of all the great cities of the Empire, and in the mines, collieries, and factories both of Great Britian and the Colonies prepared them for the efficient performance of those services in South Africa, which on the 12th of January called forth a most appreciative telegram—one of the last her Majesty sent—from the late Queen, and a message from the King (then Prince of Wales) which he concluded with the words : "I am proud to be at the head of so distinguished a body of men." The King is the Grand-Prior of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, and President of the St. John Ambulance Association. If India desires in her next important war or in her next distressful famine to have an ambulance organisation ready to help, on the one hand, the Medical Services of the Army, and on the other, the threatened victims of starvation, then India should extend a hand of welcome to work which Major Yate has been deputed to organise. For twenty years or more pioneers of this work have laboured in India, and none more heartily than Colonel T. H. Hendley, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in Bengal, and the late Mr. Harold King, brother of Sir Seymour King, in Bombay. But all the material trained by these and a score of others has been frittered away, because no central power existed to organise that material into ambulance and nursing divisions of a Brigade similar to that which numbers its thousands in Great Britain and the Colonies. The mission entrusted to Major Yate is briefly that of stimulating in India the work of education of all classes and both sexes in First-aid, Nursing, and Home Hygiene, of organising for practical work in peace and war, the persons thus educated, and of creating an Ambulance Reserve which in time of emergency will be a valuable auxiliary to the Medical Services.

FOOD FADDISTS.

WITHIN the last twenty years a large number of food faddists have arisen among us. Each of them proclaims a kind of food gospel, the observance of which will guarantee perfect health, excellent spirits, and long life. We are most of us tempted, at one time or another, to go to one of these people, or at least to endeavour to put in practice some of the rules which he recommends. A cloudy brain when we want it fresh and alert, and a liver which is continually throwing all the rest of the machinery out of gear, are both nuisances in their way, and we try to get square with them by the adoption of various rules of diet, but generally with a very small measure of success. From one faddist we learn that health can only be secured by living entirely on vegetables. We are to abbor alcohol, avoid tea and coffee, and drink only milk and water. For the rest, nuts and fruit and vegetables are to be the bulk of our diet, with an occasional egg as a treat. Another faddist, however, tells us that this is all wrong, and that the secret of health lies in eating lean halfraw beef at every meal. Scarcely have we recovered from our astonishment at the contrast between the teaching of these two diet apostles when we are met by a third, who says that one meal a day, and that of macaroni only, variously cooked, is the acme of human prudence, and means long life and yet no liver. What wonder is it that the ordinary man, with all these various systems dangled before his eyes, and with advertisements of patent medicines in every corner of the world, despairs of ever doing the right thing to conciliate the rebellious physical organisation with which Nature has endowed him ?—"The Money Maker."

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 18, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY RACES.

NINTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, MARCH 16.

First Entries closed at 7 p.m., Monday, March 11.

The Hurlingham Plate—Distance 1 1-4 miles over 6 flights
Mr Lyndon's b aus g Planet
Mr Hyde's b aus g Kelso

The Auction Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs
Mr S C P's ch a h Orator Rs 6 0
Mr D M's b a h Imperial aged Rs 1,100
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Rashid aged Rs 1,000
Mr H J M's ch a h Carlo 7 years Rs 1,200
Mr Jackson's b a h Lucky Boy 13 3 3-4 Rs 600
Major Conran's ch a h Brandy Rs 600
Messrs G K and D D's ch a h Muktar 13 2 Rs 600
Mr Cross's ch a h Sorrento Rs 600
H H Maharaja Holker's br a h Chieftain aged Rs 1,000

The Dealers Plate—Distance 7 furlongs
Mr Finch's b a h Tamerlane 11 aged
Mr M Shamlan's b a h Euphrates aged
Mr A M Amer's b a h Goldphin 5 years
Mr Paraj bin Sanad's b a h Roman 6 years
Mr A R Obaye's g a h Grey Beard 14 aged
Mr A R Assami's b a h Monsoon 5 years
Mr S C P's b a h Foreigner aged
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Honey Suckle 13 3 1-2 aged
Mr Mosopha bin Talib's ch a h Mulham aged
Mr Abdoolali Lookmanji's g a h Bonsiree 14 9 years
Mr Jassem Nusralla's g a h Diamond 13 3 1-2 aged

The Pali Hill Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr J P's b aus g Cadet 13 3 1-2
Mr H Vishram's br aus m Nautilus 14 1
Mr R J Hunter's br aus m Fancy 14 3-4
Mr R J Hunter's br aus m Baryl 14 1-2
Messrs G K and D D's br aus m Banas 14 1
Mr Cross b aus m Nada 14
Mr A Sattar's b aus m Beccles 13 3 3-4
Mr Hajee Ismail Sait's b aus g Ocean 13 3

New Pony Selling Race—Distance 1-2 mile.
Mr Mahomed Moosid's ch a h Mazidee 13 2 1-4 Rs 600
Mr Ahmas bin Abdoola's b a h Kamil 12 1 3-4 Rs 700
Mr Abdoola Tamlani's g a h Saoni 13 1 1-2 Rs 1,100
H H Aga Khan's br a h Hector 13 2 1-2 Rs 1,200
Mr Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Nonpareil 13 2 Rs 1,000
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Safety 13 2 1-2 Rs 600
Mr K A Ghaswalla's g a h Firoze 13 2 Rs 900
Mr E W Ballantyne's b a h Rin Curtas 13 3 Rs 500
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Sampler 13 2 1-2 Rs 700
Mr A M Bushari's b a h Manilla 13 1 1-4 Rs 800
Mr Jackson's b a h Melton 13 2 1-2 Rs 600
Mr Jackson's b a h Courier 13 3 Rs 600

The Bandora Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr Abdool Aziz b a h Shaibcob 13 2
Messrs A M Amer and Cowasji Burjorji's b a h Oriental 13 2 1-2
Mr Naji bin Syed Rashid's g a h Waher Mahomed 13 2 3-4
Mr Hyde and Aga S Shah's b ch g Sweet Vernal 11
Mr S C P's b a h Leader 13 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Nevermind 13 2 1-4
Mr Anandji Nanji's g a h Bonaparte 13 2 3-4
Mr Hyde's g a h Achilles 13 2 3-4
Mr D M's ch a h Lord Roberts 13 3 1-2
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Arbid 13 3 1-4
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Royal Prince 13 3
Mr Mathradas Goculdas g a h Gres Fox 13 2
Messrs G K and D D's b a h Chancellor 13 3
Messrs G K and D D's g a h Dispute 13 3
Mr Green's g a h British Flag 14
Mr Green's g a h Boostan 13 2 3-4

Welter Handicap Distance 7 furlongs.
H H Aga Khan's b aus g Beadsman
H H Aga Khan's br e g Ayrdale
Mrs M E's br aus h Tetheradge
Mr Lyndon's b aus g Planet
Mr S C P's b aus g Orion
Mr R J Hunter's br aus g Amendment 4 years
Mr R J Hunter's br aus g Tourist 4 years
Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Colo 6 years
Messrs G K and D D's bl aus g Roy
Messrs G K and D D's br aus m Banas 14 1
Messrs G K and D D's bl aus m Overture 11 2 5 years
Mr Hajee Ismail Sait's b e m Scimitar

The Chota Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr Abdool Aziz Saifs b a h Shaibcob 13 2
Messrs A M Amer and Cowasji Burjorji's b a h Oriental 13 2 12
Mr Syed Rashid's b a h Sur Jamal 13 1 3-4
Mr B's g a h Nubia 13 2
Aga S Shah's g a h Grey leg 13 2
Aga S Shah's ch a h Chester 13 1-2
Mr Hyde and Aga S Shah's b a h Conqueror 13 2
Mr S C P's b a h Advocate 13 2 1-2
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Nevermind 13 2 1-4
Mr D M's ch a h Shah Jehan 13 2
Captain Sweney's ch a h Muskerry 13 1 2-3
Mr Mathradas Goculdas g a h Grey Fox 13 2
Mr Mathradas Goculdas ch a h Feeroze 13 2
Messrs G K and D D's b a h Phelwan 11 13 2 1-2
The Hurlingham Plate—This race is declared void.

EXTRA RACE.

Pony Hurdles—Winner Rs 200, 2nd Rs 100, 3rd Rs 50. A Handicap Hurdle Race for Ponies 14-2 and under. Distance 1 mile over 5 flights. Entrance Rs 5 to close 10 a.m. Thursday 14th March with Rs 5 more for ponies not struck out before noon on Friday 15th March. Terms programme 9th Extra Meeting apply.

The following entries are cancelled :—
The Welter Handicap—Banas and Overture.

SECOND ENTRIES CLOSED 7 P.M. TUESDAY 12TH MARCH, 1901.

The Auction Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs.
1st Entries 9.
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Rashid aged Rs 800
Messrs G K and D D's b a h Miskin Rs 900

The Pali Hill Plate—Distance 5 furlongs,
1st Entries 8.
Mr Baldock's ch aus m Amaroa 14 1
The Welter Handicap—Distance 7 furlongs.
1st Entries 12
Mr T C Napier's ch aus m Victoria
The Bandora Plate—Distance 6 furlongs
1st Entries 16.
Mr Finch's g a h Farewell 13 2 3-4

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 12th March 1901.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE, BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.

A MEETING of the members of the Cercle Litteraire was held at the rooms of the Cercle on Monday evening for the purpose of distributing prizes to the candidates who passed with the highest number of marks in French the Matriculation and B. A. examination of the Bombay University in 1899. There was a very large gathering of members and their friends, including many European and Parsee ladies. The chair was taken by Mr. Jules Homery, acting Consul for France and Honorary Member of the Cercle.

Before commencing with the items on the programme, Professor O. S. Pedraza, chairman of the Committee of the Cercle, referred in touching words to the irreparable loss that the Parsi Community, the University, and the Cercle Litteraire had recently suffered in the death of Mr. Ardeshir Dhunjeeshaw Patcaes, M. A., L. L. B., and an honorary member of the Cercle. He said that the death of such a promising scholar who only a few months back was applauded in the Cercle's hall as a brilliant lecturer would call forth the sincere sympathies of all present that evening. He said that the late Mr. Lalcaca was gifted with rare talents and had made himself master of the French language and literature, and his writings, which would soon be published, would be models in future to our rising generation. His death had left a blank which it would be difficult to fill. All those who knew Mr. Lalcaca and who had come in close contact with him, would always cherish his name

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The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building, enamelling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions Schussler's Tissue Remedies, all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.

Externals, pills and low dilutions at 1 1-4 anna per dram.

A box of the 30 principal medicines Rs. 2-12-0.

Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.

Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe, As. 8.

Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.

Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.

Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLEBI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS

at Annas 4 per tube.

A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.

A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies, Rs. 2-8

Guide for the same, Re. 1.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's s s Valetta, 2,948 tons, Captain W Tillard sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE brig Flor de Mar, 121 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Diu, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

THE brig Flor de Diu, 133 tons, Nacoda, cleared yesterday, for Diu, with the same bottom cargo and 3 passengers.

THE Wilson Line s s Mikado, 3,063 tons, Captain J V Ward, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hull, with a general cargo and 5 cabin and 7 deck passengers.

THE P and O Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Cutch coast, with a general cargo and Captain Lesley and 200 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Amra, 170 tons, Captain W Pigott, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo two cabin and 361 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line s s Safari, 1,432 tons, Captain A Ahrens, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Zanzibar, 23rd February, with a general cargo and Mr Pitch, Mr Bomanji, Mr Fernandez Signor Mansali and 36 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 12.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Dry Dock		Turret-ship
H M S Cossack		Cartwright			Royal Navy
Pomone		Simons			Royal Navy
Plassey		Carver			Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Lambert			Do
Hardinge		Baugh	England		20-3 R I M
Culan	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Barawa	234	Jaffer			M M & Co
Ballaarat	2869	Field			P & O Co
Clyde	2198	Valentini			P and O Co
Zamora	2832	Lee			M M & Co
Flor de Mar	121	Nacoda			P Virchand
Unamina (barque)	702	Roberts			V Kaderbhoy
Daghestan	2242	Littlehale	Repairing		M M & Co
Flor de Diu	133	Nacoda			P Virchand
Kramberg	2399	Sebnitz			Volkart Bros
Persia	4198	Wheler			P & O Co
Southport	2205	Roberts			W & A G & Co
Kerbela	418	McClelland			M M & Co
Velletta	2943	Tillard	Calcutta		P & O Co
Kilwa	93	Whitehead			M M & Co
Foreric	2591	White			M M & Co
Amra	170	Pigot			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
C	Steinsberger	2310	Danker	Hamburg	16-3	Glade & Co
H&J	Vadala	3334	Boon	Zanzibar	16-3	M M & Co
K	Longships	2843	Moore			W & A G & Co
P	Trocas	2659	Sharpley	Genoa	16-3	Glade & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunji	517	Ahmed	Karachi	12-3	Shepd & Co
Ponani	957	Ebrahim	Bhownagar	12-3	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Hispania	3389	Hamilton	L'pool	16-3	W&A G & Co
3	D Balduino	2044	Gavino	Genoa	15-3	C Boggiano
4	Bormida	1599	Sartoria	Hongkong	17-3	C Boggiano
7	Maria Teresa	1922	Rasovich	Trieste	12-3	A L S N Co
8	Coromandel	2783	Vibert	China	26-3	P & O Co
10	Drachenfels	4540	Lineg	Hamburg	20-3	Glade & Co
12	Sobraon	4411	Wibmer	China	14-3	P & O Co
14	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	16-3	M M & Co
16	Monsoori	1735	Bennett	Repairing		B & P S NCo

MERE & ETHER DRY DOCK.

India	2591	Plommer	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Amra s	Pigott	Karachi, March 9
	Mikado s	Ward	Hull
	Safari s	Ahrens	Zanzibar, Feb 23

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Maria Teresa s	Rasovich	Trieste via Karachi
	Pachumba s	Rickford	Karachi, &c.
	Valetta s	Tillard	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Brig Flor de Mar, Nacoda, for Diu.
Brig Flor de Diu, Nacoda, for Diu.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Sydney, for Marseilles.
" Kronborg, for Dunkirk, Liverpool, &c.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th March.

1. There will be Combined Company Drill and Recruits' Drill at 5-15 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) the 13th instant, on the open space of ground in front of Head-quarters. Members who intend going up for the Proficiency Examination are requested to attend this drill.

2. There will be Company Drill for F Company in the Grant Medical College ground at 5 p.m. on Friday the 15th instant.

3. There will be Company Drill for C Company to-day (Wednesday) the 13th instant and on Friday the 15th instant at 8-30 p.m. at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Dress—Plain Clothes.

BATTALION PARADE.

There will be a Commanding Officers Parade on Saturday afternoon next on the Maidan in front of the Gymkhana at 5 p.m. when Company Drill will be practiced.

In view of the approaching Inspection the Commandant hopes that as many Members as possibly can will attend this parade.

Dress—Drill order, Helmet ornaments to be worn. Putties will not be worn.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Copies of the Programme of Athletic Events, open to Members of the Corps, to be held in connection with the Cycling Club Sports on 18th, 19th and 20th instants, are with Officers Commanding Companies, and may be seen at Head-quarters. The Events include Seven Foot Races, open only to Members of the Corps. Entries close at 12 noon on Saturday the 16th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th March.

1. The inter-corps competition for Volunteer Artillery takes place next Saturday. The Corps will parade at Corps Club at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort. Dress:—Drill order; putties to be worn.

2. There will be a meeting on Thursday at the Corps Club at 6-45 p.m. of the Carbine Association Committee to decide terms of last match under Carbine Association rules.

3. Drill—The Corps will parade at 4 p.m. at the Corps Club to-day and proceed to Colaba for a rehearsal of next Saturday's parade. Dress as usual.

4. The Guns at both Head-quarters will be available for drill at usual drill hours on Thursday and Friday nights, with a view to the inter-corps competition coming on it is hoped that every opportunity will be taken to drill.

5. Sergt Major Chart will cash unused Camp allowances tickets up to 15th March inclusive if presented at his office Victoria Terminus.

By Order
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The Cinderella announced for the 16th has been cancelled.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Wednesday, March 13.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6 p.m.—Litany and Sermon by the Rev C F W Hatchell.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and address by Rev Cannon Roberts.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

FIRST CHALLENGE CUP RACE.

The 1st Challenge Cup Race will be held this afternoon at 2-15 p.m. Prizes Rs 50, Rs 35 and Rs 15. The list of entries is as follows:—

Yacht.	Rig.	Rating.	Owner.
Forelia	Cutter	36·29	Mr C T R Scovell
Chita	Yawl	33·73	Mr E Comber
Nanta	Tug	30·18	Mr G T W Olver
Sapphire	Cutter	29·81	Mr E S Luard
Turquoise	Tug	29·59	Mr F Tebbs
Melody	Cutter	29·28	Mr J B K Macbeth

Course No 7, viz, from Committee Vessel round north Karanja Buoy, round South Karanja Buoy and round Committee Vessel, leaving them to starboard; round South Karanja Buoy and round North Karanja Buoy, leaving both to port, and finishing at Committee Vessel. Length of course 17·6 miles

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th March 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·883
Temperature of the Air	degrees	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer		74·4
Dew Point		71·5
Relative humidity of Air		0·720
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		2·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) last 1 day	degrees	89·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		73·1
General Directions of wind	N, ENE, N, ENE, WNW, NW, N.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles	144
" From midnight to midnight.		

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—ADAM.—March 7, at St John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev R W H Stuart, William Townsend Smith, son of Dr George Smith, LL D, C I E, to Beatrice Bertha daughter of the late Deputy Surgeon-General Hunter Adam, Madras Army.

KEMP'S LIST.

COPY OF LETTER JUST RECEIVED.

Sirs,

Kindly send by return mail, as many small bottles of your "HAIR DOUCHE" as the value of the enclosed cheque will allow (after deducting postage)

Yours faithfully

.....Major,

Robert's's Horse, South Africa.

KEMP AND Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1901.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

YESTERDAY'S meeting of the Legislative Council was brief and was practically confined to passing into law an amendment of the Bombay Abkari Act. The new measure is designed to provide for the better control of the cultivation of the hemp plant and the manufacture therefrom of intoxicating drugs. The Bill was believed to be absolutely non-contentious, but when introduced to the February meeting of the Council the Hon. Mr. Gokhale asked for time to allow of further consideration of some of its provisions. Yesterday, when the Hon. Mr. Monteath moved the second reading, he observed that there was some apprehension that the Bill might interfere with the production of fibre in which there is a considerable trade. But, while stating that Government would do everything to avoid any such result, he pointed out that the variety of the hemp plant cultivated in this Presidency was not grown for fibre, but for the production of narcotics. The plant can only be grown for fibre in a cool climate, and in this country its cultivation can only be successful in the Himalayas. The Hon. Mr. Gokhale had several amendments to the Bill, but only one of them was successful and that was accepted by Government. Two of the proposals were directed at removing the restriction on cultivation of the plant contemplated under the measure. The cultivator must have a license and it was contended by Mr. Monteath that this would be a more effective method of securing the duty levied on all the drugs produced than the present system of prohibiting disposal of the produce without a permit. By a further amendment Mr. Gokhale sought to secure local option in regard to the establishment of shops for the sale of drugs, but, while declining to accept a statutory obligation, Mr. Monteath intimated that local opinion would be consulted before a shop was opened in a particular place. The new measure provides that drugs stored in a warehouse may be sold, at the instance of the Collector, for non-payment of duty and the surplus of the amount realised, if any, shall be paid over to the owner of the drugs on his application. To make the clause complete Government accepted the proposal of Mr. Gokhale, that notice of the fact that a surplus remains should be given to the owner. The rest of the Bill was non-contentious and it was passed into law without further discussion. Sir Charles Ollivant withdrew the Bill to amend the Mamlatdars' Courts Act 1876, which has been published, explaining that a number of valuable suggestions had been received in the light of which Government proposed to redraft the measure.

THE AMENDED HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

As was only to be expected, Great Britain has definitely rejected the Washington Senate's amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty. This Treaty, which was signed on February 5, 1900, but required ratification by the United States Senate, provided that the Nicaragua Ship Canal might be constructed by the United States either directly or under its auspices, and should be neutralized under conditions similar to those adopted in regard to the Suez Canal, though the United States was given liberty to maintain military police to preserve order. In March, however, the Convention was reported back by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations with an amendment by Senator Davis and others on the lines of Article X. of the Suez Canal Convention, reserving to America the defensive control of the canal, and thereby practically nullifying the neutrality clause, which is the chief feature of the treaty. This amendment was adopted on the 13th December last, and the Treaty as amended was forwarded to the British Foreign Office. The declaration of the London Conference of 1871 "recognizes it as an essential principle of the law of nations that no Power can liberate itself from the engagements of a treaty nor modify the stipulations thereof unless with the consent of the contracting Powers by means of an amicable arrangement." The United States was not a member of that conference nor a signatory of that declaration. But the treaty which Mr. Secretary Hay arranged with Lord Pauncefote was purely of American origin. Mr. Hay drafted the instrument with the full knowledge and sanction of the President. The time for its ratification expired last July, but it was agreed that the time should be extended to the 4th of the present month, the treaty as amended being meantime forwarded to England by the American President who, in doing so, merely communicated the resolution of the Senate and abstained from making any comments thereon. Even the American Press foretold England's rejection of the amendments, and said one of the leading journals: "The Senate's three amendments are unmannerly and senseless, yet the majority of intelligent Americans neither expected or even desired England to submit to what is unmannerly." For the next four years wrote a Washington correspondent, "this country will be, with respect to international affairs, largely in the hands of the Senate. The President cannot be relied on to resist its encroachments, moderate its jingoism, or insist on decency in the conduct of diplomacy. Sooner or later the issue will have to be met, and the Senate itself be made to understand whether England will or will not endure the affronts which the majority of the Senate are only too ready to offer. The rejection of the present treaty will, on that ground as on others, prove a useful lesson." The Hay-Pauncefote treaty now falls to the ground and we adhere to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which is not nearly so favourable towards American aspirations as that which the Senate sought so ungenerously to manipulate.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION.

THE report on the administration of the Central Provinces pretends only to be a record of the distress which affected every branch of the provincial administration, chronicling the history of a terrible famine. Practically no single district was exempted from the general disaster and, says the Hon'ble Mr. Fraser, acting Chief Commissioner, although the northern districts on the one hand and Sambalpur on the other suffered less than others, even in these there was suffering in a greater or less degree. Necessarily the relief system embraced the whole of the provinces and only in a very few isolated cases were the kharif crops worth cutting except as cattle fodder. No attempt is made to describe the system of relief, but it is recorded that measures were concerted as early as August 1899 and were gradually introduced within a very few weeks into every district as the distress deepened. Details of these measures are, it appears, to form the subject of a special report. The failures, scarcities and famine, which have marked the last decade of the century, have, as Mr. Fraser observes, added greatly to the difficulties of revenue administration and he further sets forth that in the cycle of bad years, revenue collection has gradually become a difficult problem for every Deputy Revenue Commissioner. Remissions of rent and revenue and large takavi advances have necessarily formed an important feature of the relief programme, and it is recognised that it will require careful measures and a spell of normal seasons fully to restore the revenue-paying capacity and conscience of the people. The relief administration in the Central Provinces has the admiration of Bombay and there are many who would have us believe that if we would learn how efficiently to deal with a famine we must study the operations of the neighbouring provinces. An idea of the extent of the scarcity which prevailed may be gathered from the section of the report which treats of agriculture. Drought at sowing time, together with the difficulty in detaining seed, caused over a million acres to pass into current fallow. The rice crop perished, the tanks never filled and the ground was too hard for rabi sowing. The area sown was very short and the yields, except in the north-eastern tracts, miserably small. Cotton and til were the only crops that returned a modern outturn; in fact, it is recorded, by way of summing up, a more disastrous year for the agricultural classes is quite beyond conception.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION.

ACCORDING to the latest information the agricultural outlook in Bombay Presidency has not improved. The price of all food-grains is still much over normal, but the rates are easier than in 1900. There are signs of forthcoming scarcity in the Deccan, the Konkan, and the Karnatak. Standing crops on unirrigated land are suffering from lack of moisture; harvest operations are in full swing, and cotton picking continues in Broach, Surat, the Karnatak and Baroda, but it has been damaged by rain in the former area. Fodder is sufficient except in Belgaum and Bijapur, where water is also becoming scanty. In Madras ploughing, sowing, and transplanting are going on to a limited extent where water is available. Harvests continue to yield but a moderate outturn. The situation in parts is occasioning great anxiety, but prospects generally promise fairly for the future. Prices of food-grains have risen in Bengal notwithstanding that spring crops are turning out well. The crops are ripening in North-Western Provinces; extraction of opium has begun, the outturns being up to average. Prolonged wet weather has caused rust to appear in a few districts, and damage has been caused in a limited area in the Punjab owing to excessive damp. The effect of sunshine is very manifest in the improved condition of the crops in Umballa district. Wheat is dear throughout the province, and the stocks of grain in Rawalpindi have been supplemented by imports from other districts. Heavy rain in Lower Burma has damaged the crops, and in the Central Provinces an undue amount of wet has injured standing and harvested crops. A severe hailstorm passed over Betul, seriously damaging the standing crops. The prospects of wheat are fair in some districts, but rust is damaging the late sown fields in parts, and insects continue to damage grain and other pulses in Jubbulpore. The outturn of wheat is estimated at 30 to 40 per cent. In Assam the outturn of sugarcane is fair and of mustard bad; in Central India it is estimated the ryots will reap good harvests; fair outturns will probably be the reward of farmers in Baroda territory and Rajputana, but unseasonable rainfall has injured the spring crops lying harvested in the fields in Hyderabad.

IMPROVED SHOOTING.

THE new Musketry Regulations for the Native Army which are about to be issued consequent upon the introduction of the '303 rifle, are eminently sensible. They are framed with the view that the object of musketry instruction should not be to blaze away so many rounds of ammunition, but to make the soldier an intelligent and skilful marksman. Officers are urged to take every opportunity of perfecting their shooting powers so that they may the better impress upon the men what is required of them, by practical illustration. The new regulations are a decided improvement upon the old. In judging distance and firing at movable targets, the soldier is to be allowed to cultivate his intelligence. Instruction is to be given in effective night firing, especially in defence of a position, which may be secured by the preparation of rests and the adjusting of sights in the day time, to distances whence "sniping" is likely to come. Very good regulations are laid down for fire control and fire discipline, these having been compiled from orders issued at Aldershot by Sir Redvers Buller. They should be of the greatest advantage after experiences in South Africa. In his training for battle the soldier, says the regulation, must be taught to advance and retire when under fire, when to fire and how to fire, to move with a loaded rifle with safety to himself and to be ready and able to inflict the greatest injury to his enemy. "In all schemes the reason for every thing must be explained to the men by way of instructing them. The object and intentions of the Commander in carrying out a certain manœuvre, why he halts, why he advances, why he opens and ceases fire, why he uses a certain description of fire, all must be carefully explained." And it is added that the ultimate success of the soldier in his training does not depend merely on himself. "His leaders, officers and non-commissioned officers, have to play their part and perfect their training." The new orders are on the right lines. With the '303 rifle good shooting is not very difficult to attain and if the instruction of the Native Army be carried out in the manner indicated its markmanship should be vastly improved.

THE TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE.

THE enterprise of Russia in constructing the great railway connecting St. Petersburg with the Far East received a tribute of praise from Mr. H. A. Bonar, British Consul at Yokohama in his paper read at the Royal United Service Institution, in which he described his journey from Japan to Europe by the Trans-Siberian route. He performed the journey by the shortest route with the minimum of sea travelling. As soon as the Manchurian port of the railway is finished, people would be able to travel to China by rail, and at a cost with which it would be impossible for Ocean liners to compete. Mr. Bonar thinks there is no harm in Russia acquiring territory to enable her to reach Port Arthur in absolute comfort and independently of the great waterway to the Far East, so long as other nationalities are admitted without too many restrictions. In his opinion, Manchuria would be more accessible under Russian than Chinese rule, but apart from the Manchurian railway the Siberian line is certain to improve. Mr. Bonar remarked that since the acquisition of Port Arthur the Russians were determined that Vladivostock should be a commercial as well as a naval port. The trade of Vladivostock is mainly in the hands of the Germans, only one British firm being established in the port. He gave an attractive description of his journey, and remarked on the excellent hotel accommodation, even in the centre of Siberia. The journey he regards as being quite feasible for ladies accustomed to travelling, and expresses his inclination to travel back to Japan through Siberia.

THE Government of India have decided that in future Chaplains will be eligible for the same rewards as are admissible to junior members of the Civil Service for passing in the High Proficiency or Honour examination in any vernacular language of the province in which they are serving. Rewards will be restricted to the languages which are of practical utility to Chaplains in their work, and will therefore not be given for the classical languages, Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian.

THE amount subscribed to the Victoria Scholarship Fund, started by Lady Curzon in connection with the Dufferin Fund, now exceeds Rs. 2,18,000. Among the latest subscribers are: the Maharani of Hutwa, Rs. 50,000; the Maharani Sahib Gaekwar of Baroda, Rs. 20,000; the Maharani Regent of Mysore and her daughters, Rs. 7,000; the Rani Sahibs of Gondal, Rs. 5,000; the Raja and Rani of Chumba, Rs. 3,000. A strong committee of ladies has been formed, with Lady Curzon as president.

IN connection with the San Francisco Overland Route, the charms of which Mr. T. D. McKay, the general passenger agent, is now bringing prominently before the public, it may be interesting to note that the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo, New York, opens on May 1st and will remain open up to November 1st.

MR. WILLIAM COOPER is bringing out an Art Memorial of the late Queen-Empress in the form of a setting of Lord Byron's words "Bright be the Place of thy Soul" to music by Mr. A. Phillips. The border is formed by figures of cherubim and other emblematic vignettes, the central and chief being a reproduction of a photograph of the Queen's Statue in Bombay, as it appeared on February 2nd, decorated with wreaths and floral tributes. The whole is admirably conceived and executed. The original will be exhibited at the approaching Bombay Fine Art Exhibition. Mr. Cooper will take a limited number of prints on white satin and on Art paper which will be offered to subscribers. A quarter of the proceeds will be given to the Queen's Memorial Fund.

IN the current number of the "Indian Medical Gazette" is to found an account of no less than 140 consecutive cases of elephantiasis successfully treated by Major R. Havelock Charles, I. M. S.

THE census returns for the Central Provinces, which have been compiled with most creditable rapidity by Mr. Russell, the Census officer, are very striking. They show a decrease of 1,116,341, or 8·62 per cent. compared with 1891, when an increase of 1,396,294, or 12 per cent. was recorded. The two famines have had a terrible effect.

THE plague returns for the week ending the 2nd instant show 6,927 deaths, as against 6,309 in the week preceding. The principal figures are:—Bengal, 3,905, against 4,066; Bombay City, 1,223, against 918; Bombay District, 801, against 527; Calcutta, 405, against 287; the N.-W. P. and Oudh, 233, against 78; Mysore State, 187, against 238. As regards the N.-W. P., Ballia District reported 150 and Benares 82 deaths. Jaunpore had one imported case, which proved fatal.

THE great astronomical telescope made for the late King of Servia has been purchased from Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo by H. E. Nawab Zufar Jung Bahadoor, son of Sir Khurshed Jan Bahadoor of Hyderabad. The young Nawab, who is a votary of scientific pursuits, is, through the acquisition of the telescope, enabled to join the ranks of the devoted band of astronomers who are ever on the alert to lift the veil of his and explore the wonders that exist in the magical, measureless distance.

A GOOD example was set the other day at Hoshangabad in the Central Provinces by an intelligent pleader, in respect to the treatment of plague. He had invited some friends from the Bombay Presidency to the celebration of the thread ceremony of his son. Among the guests was a boy who, soon after arrival, took fever. His host at once hired an empty house, and segregated him, and had the case attended to. It turned out to be plague, of which the unfortunate boy died in 36 hours. The Civil Surgeon advised the pleader, who is a Maratha Brahmin, to vacate his house and have it disinfected. The whole party turned into tents. Both houses were thoroughly disinfected and the plague was stayed.

THE Provisional figures for the census in the whole of the N.-W. P. and Oudh have now been received. Excluding Native States, the total reaches 47,693,302 as compared with 46,905,085, an increase of 688,217, or 1·68 per cent. The population of the Native States of Rampur and Tehri Garhwal has increased from 792,491 to 799,675. It is noteworthy that out of 48 districts in the two provinces, nine only show an increase of over ten per cent, and in one of these, Naini Tal, the area has been greatly altered. Of the nine districts seven have extensive canal irrigation, and there has been a great increase in the area of land irrigated during the decade. In Eaqa District, where there is an increase of 23·03 per cent., a great deal of land had gone out of cultivation between 1881 and 1891 owing to water-logging, and the increased figures indicate that a large portion of this land has now returned to cultivation. As in the case of the 1891 census, the N.-W. P. and Oudh provisional returns have been completed more quickly than those of any other province, and Mr. R. Burn, the Census Superintendent, and the officers responsible for the collation of the returns in the districts, are to be congratulated upon the rapidity with which the work has been done.

LAST CENTURY'S FICTION.

SURVEYED BY MR. QUILLER-COUCH.

IT is a very interesting sketch of the Novel in the Nineteenth Century which Mr. A. T. Quiller-Couch contributes to the "Pall Mall Magazine." Only glimpses of his critical estimates of leading names can be given here.

SCOTT.

For Scott, it need hardly be said, he expresses admiration, intense out not unqualified. He says:—

Here, at any rate, was a writer who revelled in heroic deeds: and he who understands heroic deeds should understand a hero, and he who understands a hero has grasped something of spiritual truth. But beyond a recital of heroic deeds Scott would not dare. He, who could invent characters by the dozen for our amusement, and unfold character with a master's hand so long as it remained humourous, eccentric, of minor importance, never by any chance admits us to the heart of the heroes, or reveals to us the mainsprings of their heroic action. They have a few necessary and obvious features: they are good-looking, brave, proud, chivalrous, honourable, and it is profitable to be in their company. But they are figures in outline: of the real man, the inner man, he tells us nothing, lest it might be taken too seriously. He has left us a Gorgeous Gallery of Gallant Inventions; but, apart from their humours, he has not greatly increased men's knowlege of men.

DICKENS

On Scott followed Byron: and Byron with all his faults *did* consider man in his relation to the scheme of things." The novelists who "derive from Byron—Lytton and Disraeli—have a sense which Scott never had of man's relations with the visible world around him and the invisible or dimly visible world—'the army of unalterable law'—beyond." The estimate of Dickens is high:—

It is possible to class "Great Expectations and A Tale of Two Cities" as failures (though I should dissent): it is not possible, with these in our mind, to deny Dickens the title of Romantic. And in the latter tale he achieved, after a fashion, what his predecessors in romance had failed to achieve. He rose above his own conception of men as bundles of humours, he rose above the spiritual indifference of the Romantics, and he fairly grappled with the soul and inner meaning of an heroic action. In doing so he crossed the Rubicon between phenomenon and idea, between that which appears and that which is, between Jonson's country and Shakespeare's; and if Dickens, greatest of all the tribe of Ben, proved himself an incomplete Shakespeare, this detracts nothing from the honour of the attempt.

THACKERAY.

Of Thackeray we are told—

His men and women are drawn from outside, and for inside we have the author's delightful comment. It hovers around the inner spring of action instead of revealing them. . . . At heart he wants to charm and feeling that his countrymen are easily frightened by ideas, he lets ideas life, like sleeping dogs.

THE CROWN OF THE ROMANTIC MOVEMENT.

With Charlotte Bronte the writer finds the spiritual side of romance growing steadily in importance. George Eliot's novels do not shirk ideas but are profoundly occupied with them. With he, "we have passed the end of the Romantic moved ment in England." "The honour of summing us the movement in one splendid book was reserve" not for Emily Bronte," but for Charles Reade in hir one great book "The Cloister and the Hearth - which, "with its wealth of learning, its ringing narrative, its grasp of spiritual truth below all the crowded movement, is at once a masterpiece and a literary marvel."

BALZAC.

Passing to France the writer is confronted first with Balzac, to whose tremendous power he bears willing witness. But, he proceeds, "this great genius is after all but a glorified Man with a Muckrake, botanising and biologising in the ooze at his feet, never lifting his eyes to that spiritual light towards which the little organisms are pushing purblindly even while they seem to him entirely occupied with devouring one another."

THE MOST INFLUENTIAL NOVEL.

Romance took up the quest of the spiritual first from the side of beauty. The sublimation of real life which appeared in Dumas did make for beauty.:—

Let the great names which follow Dumas—George Sand, Hugo, Gautier—stand for witness. In Hugo, the most important, the pursuit becomes a conscious one, and the divine side of human life is harped upon with furious energy, until man himself becomes a Titan beside God—nowhere more titanic (or grandiose, if you will) than in "Les Miserables," which, taken for all in all, has been the most influential work of fiction in its century.

THE BLIGHT OF SCIENCE.

The scientific movement in the writer's judgment "has rather tended to blight than to inspire" the growth of true fiction:—

The notion, rampant until a few years back that Truth must lurk in a test-tube, and the secret of creation in deep-sea mud, will no doubt be found in the end to have made, in a lop-sided, left-handed fashion, for progress. To its credit will stand M. Zola, with his laborious works and his theories; to its discredit, the beautiful works which Daudet in France and Bjornson in Norway (to name two glaring instances) might have written, but were dissuaded from writing. In England we escaped the scientific fury for long, and met the affliction only when its real insanity had begun to dawn on the rest of the world.

OUR DEBT TO GERMANY—

The influence of Thomas Carlyle and George Eliot, *i.e.*, the influence of Germany, helped to save us. The writer thus acknowledges our debt to our kinsfolk over the sea:—

When the time comes to estimate exactly what German influence did for English literature in the nineteenth century, we shall probably find cause to be sorry for much that seemed mighty fine to us in the great Victorian days—the intemperate worship of strength, the demand for originality at any cost, the public consent that any vagaries of language were permissible and even admirable so long as they helped a writer to flaunt his own personality and arrest attention. But we shall also have to reckon that it kept us loyal to philosophy in days when science threatened to invade and break up the deeps. With each discovery we have never lacked, in poetry or in prose fiction, philosophers to hold us from panic.

AND TO RUSSIA.

Russia as well as Germany came to our rescue:—

French realism and Russian realism reached us together, or almost together; and by the second the first stood condemned. Zola observed no more carefully than Tolstoi, De Maupassant directed his observation no more exquisitely than Turguenef; and beside the two Russians the two Frenchmen were no less evidently shallow than muddy. . . These two men did impressively and in the sight of Europe uphold, vindicate, and establish the truth that the concern of Fiction is with things spiritual, intimate, deep, not with things material, external, shallow; with interpreting the hearts of men, not with counting their buttons; with ideas not with phenomena: that it uses phenomena, as all arts must use them; but as a means only to arrive at stability, peace and law—or at such glimpses as men may

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

Reuter (Pretoria) under to-day's date says the result of the negotiations between Lord Kitchener and Botha are hopefully awaited there.

[Lord Roberts in June last laid down the following rule :—My terms with the Transvaal Government are unconditional surrender. With regard to troops, those who deliver up their arms and riding animals are allowed to go to their homes on signing pledges that they will not fight again during the present war. The exceptions to this rule are those who have commanded portions of the Republican forces, or who have taken an active part in the policy which brought about the war, or who have been guilty of or been parties to wanton destruction of property, or guilty of acts contrary to the usages of civilized warfare. Botha is said to be willing to surrender whether DeWet and Steyn will or not.]

THE KING'S OATH.

Mr. Balfour, in the Commons, said a joint Committee would be appointed to consider the revision of the King's oath.

[Father Bernard Vaughan, preaching before a large congregation at the Church of the Holy Name at Manchester the other day on the subject of the Coronation oath, said that some form of oath or declaration had always been administered to the Kings and Queens of England since the eighth century. It was after the Revolution of 1688 that a Bill was rushed through the two Houses settling the terms of the new Coronation oath of William and Mary. If the Coronation oath had stopped short at the point where the Sovereign declared on oath that he or she repudiated the dogma of Transubstantiation, it would have cast no slur on the religion of others holding a profession of faith differing from that of the Sovereign. But the Soverign was not permitted to be content with this and was compelled to make further affirmations which Father Vaughan declared were couched in painful and shameful words. These words, he added, were uttered at the opening of Parliament by the King, whose fine sense of feeling was clearly shocked and pained by them. What political, moral, or religious purpose he asked did the words in the second part of the declaration serve? None whatever. Their sole purpose was to brand 12,000,000 loyal Catholic subjects, including 100,000 priests and 178 Bishops as base idolaters. It was fervently to be hoped that never again would his Majesty be called upon to utter words so revolting. It was ardently to be hoped that the British public would, without delay, come to recognize the truth expressed in "The Times" that, apart from the language of the clause so offensive to the Catholics of the Empire, "there are still ample guarantees for the maintenance of the Protestant character of the British Constitution." Surely the Constitution was in a bad way if it required to be inoculated with the strong virus of poisoned words against Catholics in order to maintain its Protestant health and character.]

THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

Great Britain has definitely rejected the Washington Senate's amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

[The United States Senate on December 13th, after a short debate, passed Senator Davis' amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, which reserves to the United States the defensive control of the canal, and thereby practically nullifies the neutrality clause which is the chief feature of the treaty. The treaty as amended was forwarded to Lord Salisbury who has refused to accept it.]

ROUT OF SOMALIS.

The Abyssinians have routed the Mad Mullah and his forces in Herradidjet. Many Somalis were killed and captured, and the Abyssinians also lost considerably.

THE KING'S CIVIL LIST.

A Committee of the Commons has been appointed to consider the King's Civil List.

TENDERS FOR INDIA BILLS.

Tenders have been received for twelve months India bills for a million sterling, partly to replace the expiring million and a half.

The tenders amounted to £ 4,547,000 and were allotted at an average rate of £3-11-11.

PLAGUE DEVELOPING AT CAPETOWN.

LONDON, MAR. 12,

The plague is developing seriously at Cape Town and spreading to the better classes.

A European family has been removed to hospital.

ANTICIPATED DUTY ON SUGAR.

The Liverpool refiners are importing thousands of tons of sugar from the Continent anticipating that the duty on sugar will be five pounds per ton.

THE DEBATE ON THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

During the debate on the Army estimates, Mr. Brodrick said that both at Sannaspost and Lindley General Colvile had failed to relieve the troops in difficulty and that Lord Roberts' report was very unfavourable.

THE NAWAB OF RAMPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH CITY, MARCH 11.

His Highness the Nawab of Rampur arrived by special on Sunday at 9 o'clock in the morning. A crowd assembled at the station to welcome His Highness. On alighting he drove to the residence of the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk Bahadur where a sumptuous breakfast was served, and then visited the college where the trustees presented an address. In reply His Highness expressed himself well pleased with the progress made and increased the Rampur grant in aid by Rs. 100 and declared his intention of subscribing Rs. 3,000 towards the memorial to be erected to our late Queen-Empress. He stated that he would remit a second instalment of his subscription, due to the Sir Syed memorial fund, very soon.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Sunda arrived here yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, MARCH 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Goloonda left here yesterday afternoon.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Palawan arrived here from Colombo, yesterday afternoon.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer China arrived here from Colombo, yesterday afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 11.

The Anchor Line steamer Nubia left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats dull.
Good Bhowsnuggur 4.
The Manchester market has been dull.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	96 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 7-16
Bar Silver	28 1-16

MILITARY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAR. 12.

Colonel Ommanney, Commanding the Buffs, is likely to proceed home shortly to command the 22nd Regimental District.

We understand that General Sir A Gaselee on return from China, will take up the command of the Lucknow district, vice Lieutenant-General Jennings, who vacates on the 1st of April.

General Henry, Quartermaster-General in India, is on tour round the outposts of the N.-W. Frontier. He arrived at Dera Ismail Khan on March 7th, where he remains up to the 15th instant. He will visit Bannu and Kohat and arrive at Peshawar on the 22rd instant.

In Secunderabad district 6,000 tins of beef, 2,400 of mutton, and 8,400 of biscuits will in future be maintained to meet emergent demands during the drill season.

The number of time-expired soldiers affected by the bounties offered to selected regiments is between 1,400 and 1,500 only.

It has been decided that the complement of mules required for frontier garrisons in Burma and other special services will in future stand at 6,097.

Government have sanctioned the grant of leave to officers of the Indian Medical Service in either military or civil employ to the extent that officers can be made available to replace absentees.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

The plague continues to increase. The number of deaths reported last week was 7,879, being an advance of nearly a thousand on the previous seven days. Bengal district had 4,525 deaths and Calcutta 557. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 417; and the Bombay Presidency 2,018 deaths.

LADY NORTHCOTE AT THE HEALTH CAMPS.

Last evening Her Excellency Lady Northcote, accompanied by Captain Beresford Greville, Aide-de-Camp and Captain Pritchard, visited three of the Health Camps, situated on the Kennedy Sea Face between the Marine Lines and Ohurney Road Stations. The Pathare Parabhu Camp was first visited. Her Excellency was received at the entrance by Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinath, Mr. Nanu Narayan Kothare, Drs. Prabhakar, Velkar, Tribhekar and Manker and Mr. Anundrao Haristunker. Songs of welcome were sung by children of the families residing in the Camps, after which her Ladyship was garlanded and presented with a bouquet. Her Excellency was conducted round the camp and seemed to be much interested in the native way of cooking. Her Ladyship then proceeded to the Dakshini Brahmin Camp, where she was received by Rao Bahadur Narayen Trimbuck Vaidya and Mrs. Sangliker. Songs of welcome were repeated in this camp by children. Mr. Vaidya thanked Her Excellency for the trouble she had taken and said that it was a gratifying circumstance in the native domestic life to observe a lady of Her Excellency's exalted position and standing condescending to visit the natives of the country in what might be termed to a certain extent, their home life. Such close contact conduced to better acquaintance and led to strong and hearty bonds of mutual sympathy. Lady Northcote expressed herself very much pleased and thanked Mr. Vaidya for the reception accorded to her. In the Parsee Camp which was next visited, her Ladyship was received by Mr. Hormusji Edulji Allbles, one of the trustees of the Parsee Parchayat; Mr. Jeevenji Jamsetji Mody, Secretary to the trustees and Mr. Edulji Kersasji Antia. All the Parsee women residing in the camp assembled in a large tent, to which Her Excellency was conducted and where she was warmly received. Mr. Mody informed her Ladyship that there were at present seven camps, containing 150 families, making close upon one thousand souls. In 1899 when the plague was worse than now there were in all thirteen camps, containing six hundred families and counting about 3,000 souls. There were materials ready to hand to open a new camp, if required, within three or four days. In reply to Her Excellency Mr. Mody said; that not a single application for accommodation in the camp had up till now been refused. He further informed her Ladyship that the Parsees had expended about seventy-eight thousand rupees on these camps. In adopting various measures to combat the plague, they had up to now expended over a lakh and a half of rupees. Her Excellency having expressed herself much pleased with what she had observed and heard, was decorated with a floral wreath and presented with a bouquet. Her Ladyship then left.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILLS.

On Monday evening His Excellency Lord Northcote paid a visit to these Mills, accompanied by his A.-D. C., Capt. Wood. His Excellency was received by the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Moses, Mr. S. E. Shellim, Mr. Dayabhoy Tapidas, Mr. J. Owens, Mr. Poonmul Gooljee Singharee, Mr. T. Powell and others. The Governor was shown over the Mills. Mr Hopwood, the spinning master, explained to His Excellency the various processes of manufacturing of the beautiful and variegated colored *sarees* and handkerchiefs made from crude waste silk imported from China and Japan, as also from that produced in India. When the inspection was over, the Hon'ble Mr. Moses thanked His Excellency, on behalf of himself and his co-directors for the honour he had done them by paying them a visit. He felt sure that His Excellency's visit would give an impetus to the mill hands to work with increased energy when they observed the Governor of Bombay taking so much interest in their industry. His Excellency replied in suitable terms, expressing his great pleasure and interest in what he had seen that evening and he wished the Company every success. Lord Northcote was presented with a very pretty bouquet of flowers by the Hon'ble Mr. Moses and was garlanded by the manager, Mr. Abdul Kadir, and left the mills at about 6 p. m.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

The following is the programme of H. E. the Governor's tour in Kanara, in March and April :—

March 20, Wednesday, leave Bombay by B. I. N. S. at 5 p.m.; March 21, Thursday, at sea; March 22, Friday, arrive Karwar, at 6 a.m. and leave Karwar at 10 p.m.; March 23, Saturday, arrive Kadra (18 miles), at 6 a.m.. leave Kadra, at 7 a.m., next day and arrive Anshi (10 miles), about 10 a.m.; March 25, Monday, leave Anshi, at 6 a.m. and arrive Kumbarvara (13 miles) at 9 a.m.; March 26, Tuesday, leave Kumbarvada at 6 a.m. and arrive Dandeli, at 10 a.m.; March 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31; April 1, 2, 3 and 4, halt; April 5, Friday, leave Dandeli, at 10 a.m., arrive Alnavar Station (14 miles), at 1-30 p.m., leave Alnavar Station, at 2 54 p.m. and arrive Darwar at 4-15 p.m.; April 6 and 7 halt; April 8, Monday, leave Dharwar at 9-39 a.m., arrive Londa, at 12 a.m. and leave Londa, at 12-17 p.m; April 9, Tuesday, arrive Wathar, at 0-34 a.m., leave Wathar, at 6-30a.m., arrive Wai, at 10a.m., leave Vai, at 10-30 a.m. and arrive Mahableswar, at 1 p.m.

His Excellency will be accompanied by Mr. C. H. Hill, I.C.S., Private Secretary; Lieutenant-Colonel Croly, R.A.M.C., Medical Officer; Captain the Hon. C. F. Greville, Aide-de-Camp; and Capt. M. D. Wood, Aide-de-Camp.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

At the forty-second Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Yokohama Specie Bank held at Yokohama on the 9th instant a dividend of 13 per cent. was declared for the last half year, and a sum of 180,000 yen was carried to the reserve. The balance of 4,00,000 yens was carried forward to the next term.

THE SATARA THUG OUTRAGES.

In July last the "Mode Vritta" of Wai called attention to the abduction of two young Bramins from that city, under circumstances which suggested that they had been murdered and robbed. This article apparently attracted the attention of the authorities, for shortly after, the Police were actively prosecuting enquiries. Within a few days of their taking the matter in hand, writes our Satara Correspondent, they learnt that certain persons, calling themselves "Dases" had swindled one Yeshwant Babajee Phadake of Ankali in Satara District under circumstances which suggested a connection between the perpetrators of that offence and those concerned in the abduction of the missing men of Wai. Phadake told the Police that those who had committed the offence were residents of a village named Trimalwadi in the Miraj Junior State, and the Police thereupon summoned the relatives and friends of the missing Wai Brahmins and accompanied them to Trimalwadi and from there to Sangli. At this latter place one Atmaram Balu was identified by the friends of the missing men as one of the persons who had abducted the young men from their homes and he was arrested. Subsequently the second person concerned in the offence, Rama Bapu, was identified and arrested at Trimalwadi, where the Police obtained information which led to the recovery from the two persons arrested of all the property belonging to the two missing Wai Brhamins.

In the possession of these men was also found evidence connecting one Dayaram, the brother of Atmaram, with this offence and he also was arrested. These persons were placed before the District Magistrate of Satara. Subsequent inquiry elicted that nearly the whole of the male residents of Trimalwadi had been for years back associated together in alluring persons from their homes, drugging and robbing them, and consequently some thirteen others were arrested and they and the other three have been connected with some forty cases of drugging and robbery. Of these fourteen have been committed to the Court of Sessions of Satara, whilst three have been admitted to bail as the legal evidence against them was insufficient to warrant a committal. It is said that these persons are responsible for six deaths, but owing to some difficulty the Police have been unable to bring home any charges of murder. The operations of these people have extended all over the Presidency proper and penetrated even to the Central Provinces.

The "modus operandi" which these people adopted was an exceedingly simple one and as it was associated with religion the aged and devout easily became their victims. They, on their first appearance at any place, usually presented a trifling gift to their intended victim, intimating that it had been sent to him by "Shri Venkatesh" for his devotion. This would ensure their admittance into the house of the recipient of the gift as an honoured guest. Then, after the lapse of a day or two, these individuals would represent to their host that "Shri Venkatesh" was in the habit of making loans to such of his devotees as were worthy to the extent of Rs. 30,000. The terms upon which the loans were said to be made were so favourable that in almost all cases the persons to whom the information was imparted became willing borrowers.

The terms were as follows :—No security was required and for the first twelve months no interest was charged; that after the period of the first year interest at the rate of two annas per cent. per annum was chargeable; that the period of the loans was fifteen years; the one proviso being that the borrower should pay into the funds of the temple in advance one per cent. of the sum he desired to borrow.

These conditions readily induced a written request to "Shri Venkatesh" for sums ranging from ten to thirty thousand. These requests used to be taken charge of by the persons making the offers and they used to former undertake to lay the request at the feet of the shrine and to communicate the pleasure of the God. Possessed with this document these individuals would return to their home and after the lapse of some time would indite a reply as from "Shri Venkatesh" intimating that orders are issued for the payment of the loan upon the conditions which had been explained to them. This reply would be carefully placed in a cover and addressed to the intending borrower and it would be delivered to him by others of the gang. These individuals would after a day or so offer their services to the borrower either as guides or as messengers to obtain the loan provided they were entrusted with the one per cent., which had to be paid in advance. In those cases where the borrowers advanced the one per cent. to these persons they never saw them again and in those case in which they acted as guides they took their victims a long journey and en route drugged and robbed and them. The drug used was in the majority "dhatura" simply, but in some cases "dhatura" mixed with arsenic which could be procured from any gold-smith. The men concerned in these outrages are now being tried at Satara.

THE BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY'S SEASON.

The members of the Bandman Opera Company arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by special train from Calcutta. There are 35 artistes in the company, all of whom are staying at the Apollo Hotel. The opening performance takes place on Thursday, when "Little Christopher Columbus" will be played. The pieces to be performed include "San Toy," "Florodora," "Geisha," "The Belle of New York," and other celebrated and successful pieces from the principal London theatres. As is well known, many of the pieces to be presented depend as largely upon the stage effects as upon the ability of the performers, and it is interesting to know that no essential in this respect will be lacking, as the Company have brought 50 tons of scenic effects, &c., with them. The bookings are extraordinarily large throughout, for the plays mentioned particularly so, and we believe nearly every seat for the "San Toy" performance is taken. The box office is at Messrs Soundy & Co., from whom all particulars can be obtained.

Of the merits of the individual members of the Company it can be said they come with great reputations, and as they have had successful seasons at Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria, play-goers may rely upon witnessing some really excellent productions. The Company leave Bombay on the 27th instant in Florio-Rubbattino steamer "Nilo" for Cairo, where they will play under the patronage of the Khedive.

CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

Yesterday evening under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Northcote a concert was given in the Town Hall in aid of the funds of the Indo-British schools. There was a fair attendance, the programme being opened by an overture by the Governor's band. Mrs. Macbeth sang "Who'll buy my Lavender?" being followed by Miss F. Muir-Mackenzie who played a violin solo. Mr. Faulkner rendered Rubenstein's "Reveries" in excellent voice, and the first part concluded after a recitation by Mr. Ackworth, with a quartette, which was effectively sung by Mrs. Tullock and Mrs. Macbeth and Messrs. Mcbain and Tullock. Miss Muir Mackenzie commenced the second portion of the entertainment with a pianoforte solo "Carricio," and the other vocal contributors were Madame Duran, Miss P. K. N. Kabraji, and Mr. Mcbain, while Mr. H. Astell was very successful in his violin solo.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. India, Captain W. D. G. Worcester, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers :—

Ambler Mrs	George Mr S
Barr Mr A	Gordon Mr A
Blackman Miss	Grimley Mr A
Bayley 2nd Lieut	Hannett Mr N
Bennett Mrs and child	Hadow Lieut-Col
Boone 2nd Lieut	Humphrey Mr F
Bode Major L	Landry Mr H
Brown Miss	Leach Miss
Baker Major D	MacGuire Mr P
Bond Capt R	Mason Miss F
Benjamin Miss A	Macartney Mr W
Cheyne Capt H	Morris Miss
Charles Lieut J R	Mauradian Mr
Davies Mr H	Oliver Dr S
Dunnett Mr, Mrs and inft	Paget Lieut J B
Dunnett Mr W	Pringle Mr W
Douglas Lieut G R	Pointon Mr A
Edwards Mr W	Skilton Miss
Evans Mr R	Slater Mrs and Miss
Eddels Lieut H W	Swynnerton Mr
Franklin Mr	Young Mr G
Forster Lieut D	Webster Mr and Mrs

THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

There are the elements of an international difference of an exceedingly annoying kind, in the action of the United States with regard to the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty. The Senate passed the Treaty with amendments which practically cancel the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and leave British interests and rights, in the matter of the projected Isthmian Canal, undefended. The "Standard's" Washington correspondent writing in December last, said it would be impossible for the English Government to accept the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, as altered. It was open however Lord Salisbury to fall back on the guarantees secured in the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, waiting till the United States Government becomes more amenable. Still it is greatly to be regretted that there should be even the opportunity of another dispute between England and America at the present time. On the other hand, as the "Times" pointed out in a leading article, it is not to be supposed, for a moment, that either the English Government or the English people are in the mood to quietly assent to any infringement of the legitimate demands of England merely because there are difficulties to be faced in other parts of the world. There is no disposition, however, on this side of the Atlantic to take the matter too seriously. Indeed, the excitement that seems to prevail in New York has found but little echo in London.

The amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty declared the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty superseded. An amendment cancelling the provision inviting the adhesion of other Powers was adopted. Both these were carried by majorities. All the other amendments were rejected. The treaty was then ratified by 55 votes to 18.

The motives of the Senate in multilating the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty are so mixed, says the New York correspondent of the "Times," that any general statement would be difficult, if not misleading. But it may be said safely that the prevailing desire of the majority is that the treaty shall emerge from this ordeal in a form which England cannot accept. That is the leading motive with a powerful section which is more hostile to the canal than to the treaty, whose first object is to make the canal—any canal—impossible. The same motive governs another section which openly hates England. The same, again, actuates the Democrats, who on a grave international question are guided by party advantage and oppose any treaty of Republican origin. All of them protest with an air of innocence that they believe England will accept a treaty which, without negotiation, compensation, or decent respect for admitted treaty rights, supersedes the Clayton convention. Ask them if they think the United States would allow England to set aside of her own motion a treaty with the United States and they answer certainly not. The curt brutality of procedure which is thought suitable for the Senate would be indignantly resented if imitated by England.

Senator Lodge issued an explanatory statement in regard to the action of the United States Senate. He denied that the Senate was influenced by any motive of hostility to Great Britain, but insisted that the United States mean to construct and control the Nicaragua Canal "in any event."

President McKinley directed the Secretary of State to communicate the treaty as amended by the Senate to Lord Pauncefote for transmission to his Government.

The New York correspondent of the "Times" says that the State Department is understood to consider that there were technical reasons for doing this, but in reality the President was not obliged, either technically or otherwise, to transmit this Senate document, and there were grave reasons of State for this not doing so.

The same correspondent says that a contention of the "New York Times," that the President by sending the amended Hay-Pauncefote Treaty to the British Ambassador becomes responsible for it, is not the view taken by the President and the Secretary of State, who consider that in communicating the treaty they are performing a purely ministerial duty. Their attitude implies a desire to maintain good and friendly relations with Great Britain, which the Senate's attitude indicates a willingness to interrupt.

It is a paralysis of the treaty-making power, says the New York "Evening Post." Within a few years three valuable conventions with England have been vetoed by the Senate. France and Germany have fared no better. That the result is grievously to impair our national prestige admits of no question. The President's Secretaries of State are reasonable and conciliatory. The Senate is the rock on which everything goes to pieces. The Senate puts us in a humiliating and contemptible attitude, say both foreign and domestic writers. A world-Power incapable of making a new treaty and ill-disposed to keep faith on treaties already existing—that is the position to which the "brute, obstructive position assumed by the Senate" reduces us.

LOOTING THE MAHABLESHWAR MAIL TONGA.

Our Satara correspondent writes :—A daring dacoity was committed by a small gang of persons on Saturday night, on the Mahableshwar—Wathar Road, at a distance of about 3 miles from the railway station. The passengers in the tongas plying between Wathar and Wai were the victims of the dacoits. No considerable property is reported to be lost, but the passengers, among whom was a police Jamader, were injured.

A similar dacoity was committed on the Satara-Parali Road more than a month ago, but the Police have up to now not traced the offenders.

Now that a dacoity has been committed on the road which leads to Mahableshwar it is hoped that the District Police will be more zealous in watching these roads.

The "Deccan Herald" gives the following particulars of the looting of the Mahableshwar mail tonga :—The tonga carrying the Mail generally leaves Wathar at 12-30 a. m. each day for its long run up the hills to Mahableshwar. It started at the usual hour on Sunday, having on board the coachman, a police jamadar, from Panchgani, and two Goanese servants, a man and a woman, as passengers. After proceeding a mile and a half or two miles, the tonga was stopped by a gang of men and the occupants assaulted. The police jamadar appears to have come in foremost attention from the robbers, as he was brutally assailed and both his legs were broken. The driver was also assaulted, though not quite so seriously. The passengers were eased of whatever cash and jewels they possessed and the robbers then made of, taking the mail bag and a couple of parcels that were in the tonga with them. The new arrangements by which first and second class passengers have to forego the mail and travel by a later train on the Southern Mahratta Railway has led, it seems, to the mail tonga being practically isolated, as it were, on the road. No other carriage now leaves Wathar for Panchgani and Mahableshwar until the arrival of the ordinary passenger which makes an interval in the ordinary running very favourable to operations of the kind just mentioned. No trace of the robbers has as yet been found.

"JEHANGIR, THE MAGNIFICENT."

The unqualified success of the performance of the above named extravaganza has provoked a widely expressed desire that it should be reproduced at an early date. Writes a correspondent urging this : "The thing is too delightful for words and I have not seen anything so good since I left London. It is an extraordinary medley, a veritable hotch-potch of all the taking airs of the latest operas strung together by a dialogue of merry jingles. Every lady plays her part well, so does almost every man. And as for "little girls in pink" it is impossible to speak two highly of them. The quiet, unconscious dignity and grace of the one, and the bewitching precocity and sprightliness of the other call forth the most enthusiastic encomiums. What a pair of promising children! Do let us see them over again.'

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE GOLFERS' CUP.

The final tie for the Golfers' Cup was concluded on Tuesday morning, when Mr. C. M. Gray beat Mr. R. Aitken by 4 up and 3 to play.

Both men are more remarkable for their steadiness and straight play rather than for brilliance, and Mr. Gray, who has recently come from Calcutta, is to be congratulated on his first success in Bombay.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

Yesterday evening the annual distribution of prizes to the children of the Bombay Education Society's Schools took place at the Schools, Byculla. There was a very large gathering of relatives and friends of the children. The proceedings were held in the covered play ground which was tastefully decorated with plants, flags and draperies. Sir Evans James, K. C. I. E., presided and with him on the platform were Lady Ollivant, who distributed the prizes; Lieut.-Colonel Olivier, Rev. C. F. Wellesley Hatchell, Hon. Secretary and Chaplain of Byculla; Rev. E. S. Hall, Chaplain of Colaba, and others.

The Rev C. F. W. Hatchell read the annual report which showed excellent results.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Sir Evans James, in addressing the gathering said:—Let me begin by congratulating the manager of the school on the excellent attendance there to-day, indicating the widespread interest taken in this valuable old institution. It is with a feeling of regret that I personally rise to address you, because I come here in lieu of the Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant the Chrysostom of the Civil Service, I may almost say of the Presidency, who would have addressed you very much more eloquently than I can profess to do. If I may be pardoned for saying so, it is so me a source of particular gladness, and it seems to me not inappropriate, that this ceremony should be the last public function which it will be my lot to take part in, in India. For, more than thirty-five years ago, when I came out to India, the church bard by, I remember it well, was the first in which I worshiped God in this country. It was the Sunday before Christmas Day in December 1835. I was taken there by Mr. Leddердale, of the great firm of Rimington and Co. and well do I remember seeing the happy faces of the boys and girls of the Byculla School and hearing from Mr. Lidderdale, who was a member of the Council, the good work that was being done in the Institution. It reminded me of a country parish or a country town school at home; and my heart has warmed to the Byculla School ever since. I congratulate the managers of this Institution on the excellent report that has been read. I see from the date of it that it is the 86th report; so that the school must have been in existence just over half a century before I came out to India. I have been out here now for over thirty-five years and I am glad to think that the school has gone on making progress during that time; and, please God, there can be no doubt that long after we here have passed away this fine old Charity will continue to adorn Bombay (Applause). One cause of its great success, no doubt, is that so many of the soundest and best buisness men of Bombay have for many years past been proud to take a seat on the Board and interest themselves in its management. The report leaves, I think, nothing to be desired, on the contrary there are points in it which seem to me worthy of special notice, as indicating that the school has got into a plane outside the ordinary humdrum course which one occasionally finds schools of this kind slinding into. In the first place, the numbers have gone up, which is always good to hear, and in the second place we have from independent sources, from the Educational Inspector for instance, who is not at all a person inclined to speak kind things for the sake of popularity, saying that the teaching is progressing most satisfactorily and that it is a relief to find a principal who can teach the boys to give the sensible answers he receives. When at the same time we hear the Principal's name received with applause by his scholars I think we may feel pretty sure that the school is on a good foundation. (Applause) The Scholarships won and the results of other examinations seem to be all that can be desired. One point that I saw the girls themselves appreciated was that in reference to the clear and well modulated tone in which they read. (Laughter and applause). The teacher, no doubt, has studied Shakespeare and knows that he said that "a low voice is an excellent thing in women" (Laughter). Another point is the cutting out and Cooking class. To have a little girl in standard II beginning to cut out her own clothes is I confess to a poor male like myself a matter of great surprise and also for great thankfulness. I know a good many ladies who cut out their own dresses and when the girls have families of their own I have no doubt they will find it extremely economical and useful (Applause). Similarly with the Cooking Class. That is extremely sensible and practical. A famous French cook once said that the principal difference between man and lower animals was in the plain fact that one was able to distinguish good food from bad and the other was not. There can be no doubt that the consumption of well cooked food is not only good for the digestion, but also conduces greatly to the happiness and contentment of the home. I have no doubt that in years to come many of the girls I see here will have families of their own—it is along time to look forward to—and they will find that when their lords and masters return tired and weary it will be a source of great happiness to them to find well cooked, instead of badly cooked, meals (Applause). There are other points in the report which you, ladies and gentlemen, must have noticed. It was stated that in the religious education there was no trace of cramming. That is extremely good and the answers throughout the school show that a good practical Christianity is being instilled into the minds of the children. I don't know that we can want anything better than that. Again, on the principle of "mens sana in corpore sano" I find that great attention is being paid to athletics and I feel that I may congratulate, in the name of you all, the boys who have just come back triumphantly from the second round of the hockey tournament. May they win the final also; that is all I can say (Applause). Athletic exercise not only makes them healthy, but it keeps boys out of mischief. The drill and volunteering does the same thing. On the whole the directors are certainly justified from the results they give in reporting that the year has been one of great progress in many branches. The boys and girls are waiting for their prizes; so I won't detain you any longer, except just to say a few words to the children. The first thing I have to say has been an item in every educational speech I have heard. Speaking especially to those who are about to leave I would say that the education they have received here is only the beginning and they must go on being educated all their lives. I remember when I was at school I used to have the same teaching thrust upon me and I confess I could not understand it. I felt that when I was free from the learning of enforced arithmetic and history, I should be happy. But one learns by experience the older one grows; and now after thirty-five years of hard work I am going home and I am going to begin to educate myself further in things to which I have not had much time so far to devote myself. I am going to study books of history and philosophy which I hadn't time to study before I came out to this country, but I hope to have some time to give to them now. The only other remark that I would like to make is that I hope all will try to do their duty. That really sums it all up—do your duty towards God and your duty towards your neighbour; like her Majesty whose loss we have been lamenting so greatly during the last six weeks. She did her duty uncomplainingly in the midst of "the fleece light that beat upon a throne," without any opportunity of excusing herself if anything she did, did not please the people whom she ruled, and she remained hard at work to the end. With an example such as hers and with the impressions that are not likely to fade for many years, that her death has made upon you, I can only repeat, try and do your duty like her. There is one thing that you can do—work and don't mind occasional disappointments. I say this because I have known young men and young girls after they have started in life suddenly take offence at some small slight, at somebody being put before them whom they thought should have been put behind them and so on; and I have found people being ruined because they were not able to take a disappointment kindly and fairly. If you do meet with difficulties fight them out, whether you are at school, or whether are you are grown up; and always remember the school that has brought you up. I was struck by a passage in the report expressing the hope that the old boys would remember their "alma mater." I believe that in Bombay there are a great many in good positions who owe their early education and training to these schools. I call upon them and upon all friends of the English and of English education in Bombay to rally round the old school, and a school that has stood the strain and stress of eighty-one years, and do their best not only to keep its usefulness unimpaired, but to render it more useful and enable it to train up more valuable members of society every year of its existence. (Applause.)

Lady Ollivant then distributed the prizes and thereafter the children went through a programme of pleasing songs and drills. Their efforts were greatly applauded.

POSTAL NOTICE.

In consequence of alteration in Time Table of G. I. P. Railway, Mails will be closed and delivered from the General Post Office as stated below with effect from the 15th instant—

Per Nagpur Mail train—For Calcutta, Nasik and Khandesh Districts, Ahmednagar, Central Provinces, Berar and Bengal. Mail to close at 10-30 a.m.

Per Nagpur Mail Train—From Calcutta and other places named above. To be delivered at the 5th, or 10 a.m. delivery.

On Sundays the 1st. delivery will be issued a 10 a.m. in place of, as at present, 9 a.m.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MEETING YESTERDAY.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held at the Secretariat at noon yesterday His Excellency the Governor presiding. There were also present :—The Hon. Sir E. Charles K. Ollivant, K.C.I.E., I.C.S.; the Hon. Mr. J. Monteath, C.S.I., I.C.S.; the Hon. the Advocate-General; the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B.A., LL.B.; the Hon. Mr. J. Tate, M. Inst. C.E.; the Hon. Mr. H. F. Aston, I.C.S., Bar.-at-Law; the Hon. Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, M.R.A.C., I.C.S.; the Hon. Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit; the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola; the Hon. Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale; the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E., M.A.; the Hon. Mr. Silas Meyer Moses; the Hon. Mr. William Greaves; the Hon. Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, C.I.E.; the Hon. Mr. E. Giles, M.A. (Oxon).

INTERPELLATIONS.

QUESTION BY THE HONOURABLE MR. GOKULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh asked: Will Government be pleased to answer the following questions :—(1) Whether Govind Sudkoji and the members of his family have been conducting liquor shops in the City of Bombay for about 40 years? (2) Whether they have at present licenses for selling liquors at 14 shops? (3) Whether they have been given notices by the Collector of Bombay that none of their licenses would be renewed after the 31st of July next? (4) Whether any evidence was placed before the Collector to show that Govind and the members of his family had been guilty of acts of misconduct in connection with their business and whether they had been given an opportunity to explain or to meet such evidence?

The Hon. Mr. Monteath in reply said: Government have no information regarding the matters referred to in the question of the honourable member beyond what is stated in petitions which are under inquiry and will be disposed of in due course.

QUESTIONS BY THE HONOURABLE MR. GOPAL KRISHNA GOKHALE.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale asked: Will Government be pleased to state what amounts of land revenue due for 1899-1900 were uncollected at the end of that year in the several districts of the Northern and Central Divisions and what sums out of these have since been (a) collected, (b) remitted and (c) still allowed to stand over?

The Hon. Mr. Monteath in reply said: The amounts of land revenue due for the revenue year 1899-1900 left uncollected at the end of that year in the districts of the Northern and Central Divisions are shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	12,14,237
Kaira	12,34,179
Panch Mahals	1,98,209
Broach	18,22,088
Surat	87,092
Thana	1,12,147
Khandesh	11,98,043
Nasik	2,43,060
Ahmednagar	9,45,051
Poona	6,23,240
Sholapur	2,24,215
Satara	4,81,294

Information regarding subsequent collections, remissions and suspensions has not yet been furnished to Government by the Commissioners.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale asked: Are Government aware that in a recent action brought at Amalner in the Khandesh District by a merchant of Parola against the village officials of that place for forcible seizure of his private cart for the use of the Tagai Mamlatdar, it was urged by the accused that it was their practice to impress private carts in this manner and though the Magistrate held such compulsory impressment to be illegal he discharged the accused on the ground that they believed themselves to be acting legally? Are Government aware that there is general dissatisfaction among villagers on account of such forcible seizure of private carts for the use of officials? Will Government be pleased to inquire into the extent of the evil and issue such orders as may be necessary for its suppression?

The Hon. Mr. Monteath in reply said: The matters referred to in the honourable member's question have not been previously brought to the notice of Government. The general question has on several occasions formed the subject of careful inquiry and detailed rules have been issued prescribing the circumstances in which and the conditions on which requisitions of public officers for carts required by public exigency are to be complied with. Any proved violation of the rules will meet with punishment. Government do not consider that there is any need for further inquiry.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale asked: (a) Are Government aware that the Superintendent of Matheran has recently, with the sanction of the Collector of the district raised the monthly rent of unleased plots in the bazaar limits from 8 annas a plot to Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 a plot and in some cases even higher? Are Government aware that the residents of the bazaar have submitted a petition to the Commissioner, Southern Division, stating that among the persons whose ground-rents have thus been raised there are barbers, butchers, tailors, bakers, washermen, petty shop-keepers and other poor persons in similar or even lower stations in life and that they have already suffered severely during the last three years owing to the prevalence of

the kind referred to in the second part of the question. As Government have not yet received Mr. Maconochie's report, they are not in a position to admit or deny the accuracy of statements based upon the proceedings of the inquiry. (*b*) The figures of the total number of distraints and of the revenue on account of which (*a*) distraint was made, (*b*) sale was resorted to are given in the Jamabandi reports. That for the revenue year 1898-1899 is already published, and an extract from it is laid on the Table. All the reports for 1899-1900 have not yet been received. The number of cases in which sale is resorted to is not separately shown. (*c*) Till the existence of such a practice as is referred to in question (*a*) is proved to the satisfaction of Government, no orders can be issued to check it. The number of distraints is at present reported so far as Government are aware on a uniform and correct plan.

BOMBAY ABKARI AMENDMENT ACT.

SECOND READING.

The Hon. Mr. Monteath said :—I have the honour to present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Bombay Abkari Act which has come to be called the Hemp Drugs Bill and to propose that it be read a second time. Honourable members will observe that the Select Committee have not found reason to make any alterations in the provisions of the Bill and it would have been unnecessary for me to add to the observations I made in proposing the first reading but for one fact. I am given to understand there is some apprehension that if this Bill becomes law it might have the effect of interfering with the production of fibre in which there is considerable trade. Of course Government would do everything to avoid any such fault. It is, I believe, the view of Botanists that the plant from which these drugs are produced, which is called 'Cannabis Indica" is an Asiatic variety of what we know in England as the hemp plant, "Cannabis Sativa" The Hemp Drugs Commission accepted that view ; but in this country the plant seems to lose its fibre producing function as it developes the narcotic property. It is not cultivated in this country—not in any part of India—and it is believed that it cannot be successfully cultivated for fibre in any part of India except at a considerable altitude on the Himalayas and it seems that the plant produces fibre of any value only in cool climates. The cultivation in this Presidency is solely for the production of the narcotic. It is a very elaborate process. The plants from which what is called hemp is exported as hemp are quite different from the "Cannabis Sativa" the original of these, is called Bombay hemp or "san" in the vernacular, It bears the melodious botanical name of "crotularia juncea." Another has the somewhat less melodious name of "Hibiscus Cannabinus." The drugs are not obtained from these plants at all. They therefore, do not fall within the definition of hemp as given in the Bill and the provisions will not in the least apply to them or in any way affect them. I understand that the fibre which is exported in the name of hemp is obtained largely, if not mainly, from the North West Provinces and from the Central Provinces and in those as well as in other parts of India, as I said in proposing the first reading of the Bill, a law similar to that we propose has been in force since 1893. We have this actual experience to show that if this Bill becomes law it cannot have the effect of interfering in any way with the cultivation of the fibre producing plant and with the trade in that important article. With these remarks, Sir, I beg to propose the second reading of the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale said :—Your Excellency—I beg leave, at the outset of my remarks, to acknowledge the consideration which was shown to me on the last occasion I had to address this Council on the second reading of this Bill on that day. My Lord, I was with considerable reluctance and regret that I then stood in the way of what appeared to be the convenience of this Council ; but as this Bill principally affects the two districts of Satara and Ahmednagar, and as these districts happen to be in the division which I have the honour to represent in this Council, I thought it my duty not to be an assenting party to this legislation, without, at any rate, satisfying myself about the true nature and scope, and the probable effects of the changes proposed. During the interval that has elapsed since that day, I have made such inquiries as I could in the two districts, and I have also been able to go through a large amount of official literature on the subject ; and as a result of these inquiries and of what I have read, I may state at once that I find myself unable to support the second reading of this Bill. My Lord, before explaining the reasons which lead me to oppose this measure I will, with your Excellency's permission, briefly state to the Council how matters stand at present under the existing law and in what respects they are sought to be altered by the Bill before us. At present there are no legal restriction on the cultivation of hemp. A cultivator may grow it where he pleases and as much of it as he pleases. But he is bound to sell his hemp to no one but a license-holder. The manufacture of drugs is prohibited, save under license; the sale of drugs is prohibited save under license. There is no quantitative limit to the drugs consumed, but the right to sell the drugs within a certain area, generally a whole district, is farmed to the highest bidder. Now the changes contemplated in the Bill before us are these—Government takes to itself the power or prohibiting the cultivation of hemp absolutely, or of permitting it only under license. Bonded ware-houses are to be established or licensed, where wholesale dealers will be required to store the drugs manufactured, and to pay a quantitative duty as they supply the drugs to retail dealers, paying in addition, rent for the use of the ware-house. The duty will be a quantitative one : and Government thereby expect to be able to raise a larger revenue than at present. There are other minor alterations proposed in the existing law, but I do not wish to trouble the council with a reference to them.

GROUNDS OF OBJECTION.

Now my Lord, I object to this Bill on five grounds :—(1) the proposed legislation is wholly unnecessary. (2) even if Government want-ed to legislate in the matter, absolutely no case has been made out for prohibiting or otherwise subjecting to restriction the cultivation of hemp, (3) the proposal to levy a quantitative duty on the drugs is open to the objection that it gives Government a direct interest in the increased consumption of the drugs. (4) the proposal to raise the price of these drugs by subjecting them to enhanced taxation has been condemned by a large number of competent authorities, and (5) the Bill does not propose to give effect to a definite recommendation made by the Hemp-drugs Commission-a recommendation expressly accepted by the Government of India—that the law should provide for some sort of local option in determining the localities in which the retail sale of these drugs may be permitted. My lord in regard to my first objection, I would point out that nine-tenths of the officers of the Bombay Government, who gave evidence before the Hemp-drugs Commission, declared that the existing arrangements were working satisfactorily, and that there was no need for any further interference on the part of the Legislature in the matter. There were eighteen superior officers among the witnesses—two Commissioners, one Chief Secretary, seven Collectors and four Assistant Collectors, Twelve Deputy Collectors and seven Mamlatdars also gave evidence on the subject of administration and control. On analysing the evidence of these forty-five officers, we find that out of the eighteen superior officers, there was only one, and that was the Honourable member in charge of the Bill himself, who advocated any important modification of existing arrangements. He urged the establishment of bonded ware-houses and the levy of a quantitative duty, but he did this, not in the fancied interests of temperance, but with the avowed object of raising a larger revenue for Government. Seven superior officers expressed no opinion whatever on the necessity or otherwise of further legislation, while ten others—and I will read to the Council the names of these ten—deprecated further legislation in the matter. These ten officers were—Messrs. Reid, Vidal, Eblen, Sinclair, Charles, Lely, Campbell, Woodward, Lamb, and Dodgson. Of the twenty Deputy Collectors only three were in favour of modifying these arrangements, and of the seven Mamlatdars only one was of a similar opinion. It will thus be seen that so far as the Bombay official witnesses are concerned,—and they certainly could speak with authority on this subject, if any one could—the overwhelming weight of evidence was against further legislation, such as is embodied in this Bill. Next, my Lord, I would point out to the Council that the area under hemp in the Presidency is an exceedingly small fraction of the total area under cultivation—only about one thousand acres out of a total cultivated area of three and three-fourths crores of acres, and even this insignificant area is, if anything steadily diminishing, owing to natural causes, even in the absence of such legislation as we are engaged in considering at this meeting. Taking, for instance, the figures of cultivation from 1885 to 1899 for the Presidency proper, we find that the average area under hemp from 1885 to 1888 was 1,192 acres ; from 1889 to 1892 it was 1,112 acres : from 1893 to 1895, it was 1067 acres ; and during the last three years of this period, i.e. from 1896 to 1898-99 the average was only 908 acres. I think these figures constitute a silent but emphatic protest against the present Bill, which might have had a semblance of justification if it could by any means have been shown, that the cultivation of hemp and the consequent consumption of the drugs where on the increase.

THE RESTRICTION ON CULTIVATION.

My Lord, my next objection to this Bill is that even if Government wanted to legislate in this matter with the object of establishing bonded warehouses and levying a quantitative duty, I submit that absolutely no case has been made out for seeking to regulate the cultivation of hemp by licenses. Even the few Bombay official witnesses who favoured fresh legislation on the subject of hemp-drugs, were careful to state that they did not desire to impose any restrictions on the freedom of cultivators in growing hemp. They considered that the restrictions on the sale of hemp, and the fact that the manufacture of drugs could not, owing to the very nature of the process, be carried on surreptitiously, made it unnecessary to control the cultivation in any way. The hon. member in charge of the Bill himself expressly stated that he did not consider it necessary to restrict the cultivation of hemp, and I believe my Lord that with such a great authority on my side it is not necessary for me to labour this point any further. I will, however, venture to mention to the council a few considerations which occur to me against the proposal to empower Government to restrict strict cultivation as they please. I think, in the first place, that any thing which tends to multiply the points of contact between the cultivators and the lower subordinates of the Revenue, Abkari and other departments deserves to be seriously deprecated. If the cultivation of hemp comes to be prohibited, except, under license, innocent cultivators may be exposed as urged by several witnesses, to the risk of having false charges brought against them by over zealous or blackmailing subordinates of these departments in connection with the spontaneous growth of wild hemp plants. Then again, though Government do not propose to charge a fee for licenses granted to cultivators, these latter may experience some difficulty in getting them actually, and may even have to incur expenditure, which will not bear scrutiny, before getting them. This point was very well brought out by the "Times of India" in an article on this Bill in December, 1898. This is what that journal wrote on that occasion :—"If it is a desirable object of legislation to multiply the points of contact between the administration and the people, this is a most admirable Bill; but not otherwise. Unless a substantial benefit is to be gained the less the Collector and his subordinates are called on to intervene between the cultivator and the free pursuit of his callings the better. Every additional licence, every additional compulsory resort to authority for permission to do this thing or that, adds to the cultivator's worries—adds to the opportunities that the revenue subordinate enjoys for worrying him and getting money out of him. A license looks a harmless thing—as it would be if it were a sheet of paper and nothing more. But in India there is often more in it than is written on the face of it, and it costs more than is supposed to be paid for it." The question of expense also comes in, in this connection, though in a somewhat remote manner. I think that men who are paying a certain assessment to Government and are raising a certain kind of crop on their land, have a right to expect, that their freedom to raise that crop shall not in any way be fettered by Government. Sir James Campbell in his evidence before the Commission observed :—"I think the producers in Ahmednagar and Satara would resent very much any restriction of cultivation. I think that the prohibition of cultivation in those districts where it is trifling, so as to confine it to the two districts above named, may cause some little dissatisfaction, but would be feasible." Lastly in this connection there is the question of growing hemp for the purposes of fibre. Dr. Watt, in his Dictionary of Economic Products, states—and the statement has been quoted by the Hemp Drugs Commission in its report—that the Indian plant from which the drugs are manufactured is but an Asiatic variety of the species from which fibre is produced in Europe; and he also contemplates the possibility of cultivating hemp "as a cold-season fibre-crop on the plains of India," and he is of opinion that "there may be some localities in India where this might be found possible and even remunerative." I think, in view of this expression of opinion from such an authoritative quarter, the Government instead of prohibiting cultivation, except under license, ought to encourage experiments in hemp cultivation with the object of ascertaining, if the fibre-producing plant can be grown any where in the Presidency on a large and remunerative scale.

THE QUANTITATIVE DUTY.

My next objection, my Lord, to this Bill is on the score of the quantitative duty which it proposes to levy on the drugs consumed. As I have already observed, such a duty gives Government a direct interest in the increased consumption of the drugs. It is true that Government in the abstract is incapable of pushing forward the consumption of deleterious articles for the sake of a few thousands of additional rupees, but Government in the concrete, which sometimes means the subordinates of the Revenue, Abkari, and other departments, are not be wholly above such a temptation. Under existing arrangements, when the right to sell drugs within a certain area is once farmed to an individual Government has no interest in the quantity of the drugs sold, and it may, therefore, well be trusted to look effectively after the interests of temperance. With a quantitative duty, however, the situation is altered, and I would not give the Abkari Department of Government any such interest in increased consumption if I could help it. My Lord, my fourth objection to the Bill, is that it seeks to raise a larger revenue for Government by enhancing the taxation of the drugs, thereby raising the price of the drugs to the consumers. I was at one time a believer in the theory propounded in ordinary text-books of Political Economy that the proper way to deal with intoxicants is to levy a high duty, and thereby seek to restrict consumption. I have since shared with others the delusion that if the price of the intoxicants was raised beyond the capacity of poor consumers, large numbers of these people would be ultimately weaned from a most injurious habit, But whatever faith I once had in such a policy, I confess I have that faith no longer, and I have come to the clear, though painful conclusion that if you only raise the price of the intoxicants while you do nothing to reduce the facilities for obtaining them, you do not succeed in reducing consumption, only you take more out of the pockets of the consumers, and thus in many cases add the misery of starvation to the misery of vice. And I believe that the proper way of dealing with these intoxicants, if the object be to rescue the victims of the vice from its clutches, is not to make them dearer, but to make them scarcer. Take, for instance, the case of Thana, In 1890-91 the consumption of country spirit per head of population in that district was 21·2 drams. This consumption, in spite of the high duty levied, has steadily risen to 25 3 drams for the year 1898-99, an increase of 19 per cent. in eight years, which is a serious increase, even after allowance is made for the normal increase of population. The amount of still-head duty during the same period has risen from a little over seven and-a-quarter lakhs to a little over ten lakhs, an increase of about 37 per cent—which means that the operations of the Abkari Department in that district have not only not reduced consumption, but that the department now takes out of the pockets of the victims of the vice 37 per cent. more money than it used to do eight years before,and this in spite of the harder times which the poor people admittedly have had now for several years. My Lord, I for one would gladly support a policy of total prohibition in these matters, as that, I think, is the most effective way of dealing with the problem, in spite of the fancied interests of what are called moderate consumers. Failing that, I respectfully urge that the next best policy is not to make the intoxicants dearer, but to make them scarcer. A friend of mine whom I consulted as to how this Bill would affect the interests of the cultivators of hemp in the Nevasa Taluka of Ahmednagar District, has expressed himself in these terms :—"How can Government which has recently planted for the first time in the history of Nevasa a liquor shop in the heart of the little town propose to restrict the liberty of the cultivators to grow hemp in the interests of temperance?" Any one who knows anything of the fearful hold which these intoxicants come to acquire over their victims will see that these helpless creatures will make any sacrifice to satisfy their craving, and that increased taxation under such circumstances, without a reduction of the facilities for obtaining the intoxicants, only means, as I have already observed, the misery of less food added to the curse of drunkenness. Some of the official witnesses before the Hemp Drugs Commission have taken the same view of the matter. Thus the Hon. Mr. Lely has, with his usual directness,

OPPOSED INCREASED TAXATION

in the following words :—"I think increased taxation of ganga would be highly impolitic. I can hardly see how, apart from political reasons, it could be beneficial. The consumer would be prepared to spend a pice or two more upon it. It is cheaper to get intoxicated on ganga than on liquor. I do not recommend the increasing the cost of the former, because the people who use it are poorer than those who drink liquor." In another place he says of the habitual consumers :—" They take ganga because it enables them to bear abstinence from food and water, and even clothes in the coldest weather. It is said to enable them to resist the most malarious climate and the worst water." Many other witnesses have described the present taxation of these drugs as reasonable. Mr. T. D. Mackenzie observes—"If the price of the hemp drugs be much raised the ascetics would probably stint themselves of food in order to get the drugs and so do themselves much injury." I am aware, my Lord, that the Hemp Drugs Commission has recommended enhanced taxation of these drugs in this Presidency, on the ground that at present it is much lower here than in Bengal and other Provinces. But I respectfully submit that this is not a fair way of looking at the question. The total incidence of Abkari taxation is the heaviest in this Presidency as compared with either Provinces, as may be seen from the following figures :—In Bombay abkari taxation is 9 annas 3 pies per head of population, as against 6 annas 6 pies in Madras, 2 annas 8 pies in Bengal, 1 anna 9 pies in the North-West Provinces, 1 anna 9 pies in the Punjab, and 2 annas 7 pies in the Central Provinces. I think, my Lord, that so long as it is not proposed to reduce this higher incidence of abkari taxation in this Presidency, because it is lower elsewhere, for so long it would not be fair on the part of Government to increase the tax on these drugs, which happen, comparatively speaking, to be somewhat lightly taxed with us on the sole ground that they are taxed at a higher rate elsewere.

LOCAL OPTION.

My Lord, I now come to my last objection to this Bill, and that is that it fails to provide for some form of local option, as recomended by the Hemp Drugs Commission and as directed by the Government of India in their orders on the report of that Commission. The recommendation of that Commission is couched in the following terms :—"That when new shops are proposed, Municipal bodies, rural notables, zemindars, or headmen, as the case may be should be consulted as to the necessity of opening them and as to their location, and that objections, if made, should receive the most careful attention. The Government of India have accepted the recommendation in the following words ;—In " Municipal towns the Governor-General in Council considers that no shop for the sale of hemp should be opened without consulting the Municipal Committee, and in rural centres notice of the intention to open a shop should be given and any objection to the establishment of a shop which may be brought forward should be considered, no shop being opened unless there is a real demand for the drug." The Bengal Act contains a provision for assigning to any Municipality, with its consent, the functions of the Local Government relating to the grant of licenses, and after such assignment no conditions or rules may be imposed by the Local Government without the consent of the Municipality. Even where such functions are not assigned the Collectors are required to notify to Municipalities the sites selected for shops within their limits, to consider the objections that may be raised and if they do not agree with the Municipalities, to refer the matter to the Commissioner of Excise for decision. I think the people of this Presidency are entitled to claim that similar provision should be made for local option in the matter, in the law of this Presidency. My Lord, I have now stated to the Council my chief grounds foropposing this Bill. I fear my observations have detained the Council longer than they should have done ; and they have certainly exceeded the limits which I had first proposed to myself. The fact, however, that the Select Committee has unanimously approved the Bill as drafted made in necessary for me to explain myself at some length, and that is my excuse for taking up so much of the time of the Council. My Lord, I oppose the second reading of this Bill.

HON. MR. MONTEATH'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Monteath said in reply : The only remark which I think it is necessary for me to make at this stage in reply to the hon. member—I may have something to say afterwards in regard to the several amendments of which he has given notice—but as regards his general remarks all I have to say is that we now have the experience of all the rest of India of a law similar to that which we propose. That experience shows us that no inconvenience and practically no injury may be anticipated from the law and therefore the opinions that were expressed before a law of this kind was actually in force are now of less weight than they were at the time at which they were expressed.

The second reading of the Bill was agreed to.

On the clauses of the Bill being taken seriatim,

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale moved to omit clause 2 which substitutes "cultivation and manufacture" for the existing heading of part IV of the Act. He said ; The object of this clause is to include cultivation within the operation of the restrictive portion of the Abkari Act and for the reasons which I have already explained, I think cultivation should not be so restricted.

The Hon. Mr. Montsath in reply said : If we accept the amendment which the hon. member has now proposed, we may, I think, do away with the Bill altogether. Under the law as it stands, we can do almost all else that is necessary for carrying out the system that we contemplate. The hon. member has referred to an opinion which I expressed when I was a Collector, as regards the control of the cultivation. My view then was that the cultivation being such an elaborate proces could not very well be carried out clandestinely, therefore it was unnecessary to require a license for it. But if I may not have the privilege of changing my opinion I should not be presumptuous enough to put it now in opposition to that of the Commission to begin with, to the Government of India and the authorities in all other parts of India. The prohibition of cultivation of drugs of this kind without a license is, I think, perfectly legitimate and in principle it does not depart from the restriction which is now imposed. At present the cultivators are not allowed to dipose of the produce without a permit. The prohibition of the cultivation without a license will be a more efficacious method of securing that the duty levied on the drugs which are produced and as it has been, as I said, carried on effectively in other parts of India I do not see that we need anticipate any difficulty in carrying it out here.

The amendment was rejected and the clause stood part of the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale had also given notice of an amendment to omit clause 6. He said : As this clause also refers to the subject of the restriction of shops and as that point has already been decided against me, I wish with Your Excellency's permission to withdraw the amendment.

The amendment was by leave withdrawn,

On clause 8 which refers to licenses, the Hon. Mr. Gokhale moved to add the following proviso :—

"Provided further that in Municipal towns no shop for the sale of hemp drugs shall be opened without consulting the Municipality, and that in rural centres notice of the intention to open a shop shall be given, and any objection to the establishment of such shop, which may be brought forward, shall be considered before the shop is actually opened." As this point had been accepted by the Commission and the Government of India he did not see any necessity for saying anything further in support of it.

The Hon. Mr. Monteath : I am unable to see any exact connection between the proviso which the hon. member proposes to add and the rest of the clause. It seems to me that the effect of adopting the amendment would simply be to impose on Government and Government Officers an unconditional obligation. That would be a novel kind of legislation, and it seems to me that there would be little or no object or advantage in it unless means for enforcing the obligation could be provided. What those means might be I can only surmise. I think that unless a penalty were attached to the non-fulfilment of the obligation it would be difficult to have it enforced. If the hon. member wishes to make his proposal effective I think it would be necessary for him also to add a clause that omission to carry out this obligation would be punishable with imprisonment, or with fine possibly and imprisonment as an alternative. It is the intention of Government to consult local opinion before opening shops and not to allow shops to be opened where valid reasons are shown against them and I hope the hon. member will accept this announcement of that intention as sufficient, and not require us to make it a statutory enforcable obligation. It might be rather inconvenient if the members of Government were subject to prosecution and perhaps imprisonment for not carrying out such an obligation and I think we prefer not to subject ourselves and our successors to that liability (laughter).

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale : I would only point out that in Bengal the law actually makes special provision for giving local option in this way. What is good for Bengal may also be good for Bombay.

On a division, six voted for the amendment and ten against. The amendment was, therefore, lost and the clause as it stood was added to the Bill.

On clause 10 of the Bill, the Hon. Mr. Gokhale moved that in 27-B. (3) for the second proviso, the following be substituted. "Provided also that notice of such surplus (if any) as aforesaid shall be given to the owner of drugs immediately after such sale, and that the application for the surplus shall be made within one year from the date of the receipt of the notice, unless sufficient cause be shown for not making it within such period."

On the suggestion of Mr. Monteath the word "issue" was substituted for "receipt."

The Hon. Mr. Monteath : "I am authorised to say that the Government will accept this amendment.

The clause as amended stood part of the Bill. The subsequent clauses were passed without discussion and the second reading was carried.

The Hon. Mr. Monteath formally moved the third reading of the Bill which was agreed to and the Bill was passed.

AMENDMENT OF THE MAMLATDARS' COURTS ACT.

The Hon. Sir Charles Olivant : With Your Excellency's permission I ask leave of the Council to withdraw Bill No. V of 1900 a Bill to amend the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876. Since the Bill was published some very valuable suggestions have been received and Government propose to redraft the measure and embody these suggestions, subject to further consideration. I, therefore, ask for formal leave to be given to withdraw the Bill as published.

The necessary leave was given and the business of the Council was concluded,

THE WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The water-famine that we just have hand for over a week has well taxed our patience, and naturally puts one in mind afresh, now when galling feelings have passed away, of the debates in the Corporation long ago of the project of laying a steel main from Vehar to Coorla and joining it there with the Tansa main, so that, notwithstanding accidents to either the Vehar or the Tansa main line of pipes extending over 50 miles beyond Coorla, it would not be necessary to stop the supply of water to Bombay ; and consequently trying inconveniences would be obviated to people who have paid millions for their water supply. The project was made with the object of providing against accidents that might be possible, especially considering the great length of the line, 50 miles of pipes. Can one ask, Sir, whether that project has been, with feelings of safety, shelved as either not pressing, or dubious in its results, or not worth being carried out?—Your, &c.

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

Bombay, March 9.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 1014 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITY OF RESEARCH.

REPORT BY PROFESSOR RAMSAY.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

BACTERIOLOGIST.

For this reason I would strongly urge the appointment of a competent bacteriologist. There are no fewer than five employed by the English Royal Commission, who work in collaboration with four chemists ; and the work has already lasted for nearly three years, and is likely to last for at least two more.

Various other problems, moreover, await solution by the bacteriologist. The maturing of tobacco ; methods of tanning leather ; the production of butter ; and the development of fermentation-industries, including the growth of suitable vines, and the cultivation of these ferments which produce wines of good flavour and keeping qualities, are all problems which await solution in India, and might all form subjects of study by the bacteriologist and his students. In conjunction with the engineer various problems of sanitation could be attacked, other than the disposal of sewage.

PHYSICIST AND ELECTRICIAN.

The vast electric power which will be available at Bangalore will ultimately offer facilities for the employment of men trained in electric technology. Such a subject, however, is intimately connected with general physics ; and indeed, it cannot be understood without a knowledge of other branches of physics. For that reason, the fourth member of the staff should be a physicist ; and he should be a man who has had practical training in a large electrical work, such as Siemen's or Crompton's. A man of inventive power must necessarily also be chosen.

The Staff, then, to begin with, should consist of the following :—One Professor of General Chemistry in all its branches ; one Professor of Engineering Tecnnology ; one Professor of Industrial Bacteriology ; one Lecturer on Physics, who should have the promise of a chair, should he justify his appointment. Besides these men, a number of junior men should be appointed, as necessity arises. At first, their number might be limited, and I should suggest the following, in all, five for first appointment :—

One Sewage Specialist—a Chemist ; two Chemists who have had experience in works ; one Electrician, also with works' experience ; one assistant to the Professor of Bacteriology. I will not specify the names of the gentlemen whom I should select to fill these appointments in the general report ; they will be discussed in a confidential appendix.) One of these gentlemen should hold the office of Director of the Institute.

SALARIES.

As a general principle, I should not recommend that any definite salary be attached to a chair. Let each case, on the occasion of a re-appointment be treated on its own merits. Some arrangement, agreeable both to the Court of the Institute, and to the selected candidate can be found. This is the plan adopted in Germany, and it appears to be satisfactory both to the Universities, and to the incumbents of chairs. It is the plan always adopted in private business concerns in engaging managers and employes ; and there appears no reason why it should not be successfully adopted here.

Judging from the Draft Bill, it appears to be intended that the chairs shall be held as long as the incumbents care to retain them, or in the old phrase, "aut vitam aut culpam."

PERIOD OF OFFICE.

So far as the first occupants of the four chief chairs are concerned, I am sure that the Court may safely follow this course. But circumstances may alter the case ; and I am disposed to recommend that room should be left for varying the practice, should it be found expedient. An engagement for a period of years, say 7, terminable by three months' written notice on either side would be an alternative. But permanency of tenure would somewhat lower the necessary rate of pay, or what is the same thing, secure a better man for the same money, while a temporary engagement would necessarily cost the Institute more. Members of the junior staff, however, might well be offered a six-years' engagement ; I do not anticipate any difficulty in securing their services on these terms.

If the Institute is situated at Bangalore, the vacation would occur in April, May, and June. The actual extent of the vacation might be left to the Professorial Council to determine, but it should not exceed three months. Short holidays might be given at Christmas, not exceeding a fortnight's duration.

VACATIONS.

As, however, it is very important that the members of staff should not be kept entirely isolated from scientific society, I strongly recommend occasional lengthened holidays in order that a visit to Europe, America, or Japan may be possible. The easiest way of arranging such lengthened furlough appears to me to be to allow each member of the Senior Staff to add, every third year, three months to his ordinary vacation, thus securing six consecutive months of leave. This would give ample time to come into touch with the scientific Zoologists of the European Capitals, and yet not too long for time to hang heavy on their hands. By starting in April and returning in September, the most convenient and agreeable time of year would be spent in Europe.

No definite arrangements need be made for a lengthened furlough for the members of the Junior staff. From the sequel it will appear that it is proposed, should occasion arise, to send special missions, with a commercial or scientific object to those parts of the world where valuable information can be obtained. Such missions would secure occasional breaks in the time of service of members of the junior staff.

DUTIES AND RESTRICTIONS OF MEMBERS OF STAFF.

The immediate management of the Institute would naturally fall on the Director, who would constantly consult his colleagues. I strongly advise leaving those gentlemen as free of hand as possible. The only restriction which I should make obligatory is that under no circumstances should they act as examiners for any of the degrees of the Universities of India, with an exception :—that is, that if any one of them is asked to pronounce on the merits of candidates for the B. Sc. degree, they should be allowed to do so, receiving, of course, the usual remuneration. I think the occupants of chairs would themselves be the first to agree with me as regards the necessity of this stipulation.

It is an advantage to promote and maintain a close relation between the senior staff, and the industries of the country. I should therefore place no restriction on any of the members of the Senior Staff taking consulation business, except this :—that before accepting any engagements from the Government or from private firms or persons, they should place the matter before the Professorial Council, and obtain the authorisation of that body, Members of the Junior Staff should obtain leave from the members of the Senior Staff before engaging in any private business. Any person engaging under these conditions, in private business, should, of course, be authorised to accept the usual remuneration for such work.

The statutes dealing with the appointment of Professors and assistant-professors are laid down in the Bill. I will only add here an argument to justify the alteration which I have made in the original draft-Bill ; it is this :—the interest of the staff is to secure the best man " for their purpose." The conditions in England and on the Continent are not different from those which obtain in India that it is impossible for a European Committee to select the most qualified man, for they cannot have full knowledge of all the circumstances. But they can be trusted to furnish a list of men, any one of whom would not do discredit to the chair. If this list is placed before the Professorial Council, (who might be given power to make suggestions of their own to the European Committee), they, knowing all the conditions and circumstances which the future incumbent will have to face, may be trusted to place the names in the order of what they consider to be suitability. Placing the final appointment in the hands of the President, i.e., of the Viceroy, removes the appointment beyond the possibly of being a " hole and corner affair." It is certain, that as in Germany, he would not, unless serious reason were shown, revoke the choice of the Professorial Council.

There must, at the same time, be engaged several men of the standing of mechanics, who should make apparatus, and who should teach the students to use their own hands.

Bought apparatus is seldom satisfactory, and is very expensive ; it is little exaggeration to say that all progress in science involves the construction of apparatus by the investigator, or under his immediate superintendence.

To facilitate this, I suggest :—

TRAINING OF MECHANICIANS.

That two men should be engaged ; one a mechanician, able to work in brass and iron, and one a glass-blower. It might be well to procure these men from the laboratory of Professor Kamerlingh Onnes, of Leiden, in Holland, where they are trained. The scheme which works so admirably in Onnes' laboratory might be copied. Boys of 14-16 years of age might be taken from the bazars, and apprenticed to these men for a period of years—say 5. They should receive a small wage say 2-5 Rs. a month, to induce them to come ; and they should be trained by the mechanicians in their trades. Each mechanician might begin with 4 or 5 apprentices. Such lads would develope into skilled workmen, and as the work of the Institute increases, they will be available in constructing apparatus and machinery, should they wish to leave at the end of their training they could obtain employment with mechanical and optical firms in the large cities, or, they might establish themselves in the bazaars. I may add that Col. Clibborn has adopted the same scheme on a small scale at Roorkee, and with success. I regard a system of this kind as essential to good work in the Institute, for these lads, after a year or two, will be able to do useful jobs, and to construct these parts of apparatus for which less skill is required; and as their stay lengthens, their skill will increase; so that at the end of their apprenticeship they may be regarded as skilled workmen, and deserving of good pay. I have seen several such men in India ; one man was grinding excellent rock-sections ; another, at Lucknow, was able to make really excellent physical apparatus, scales, divided circles, etc. ; in fact to carry out work that no European mechanician need have been ashamed of.

STUDENTS.

The students of the Institute will be selected from the colleges of India. Should they have been educated at one of the recognised colleges, which prepare for the University examinations, they must already have graduated in Science. On the other hand, should they come from Engineering Colleges, it will not be deem essential that they shall have taken a degree.

QUALIFICATIONS.

There will be no entrance examination to the Institute, unless it is thought desirable to make certain that the candidates for admission have sufficient colloquial and written acquaintance with the English language ; for of necessity all instruction will be given in English.

The candidates for the admission to the Institute will be nominated by the Principal of the College at which they have studied, in consultation with the Science members of his staff. A letter, such as the following, should be sent to the heads of the colleges, from the Court of the Institute:—

"Sir, "I am directed to inform you that the Court of the Indian Institute of Research has resolved to place at your disposal the nomination of (one or more) students who will receive education for three years at the Institute. The nominee must be a graduate in Science. (This to be omitted in the case of the Engineering Colleges.) You are requested to consult your colleagues in making the selection : and as far as possible to choose a man with a practical turn, and strength of character. The nominees of the various colleges must submit a record of their careers ; and among them a certain number, not exceeding 30, will be selected. These men will receive education for 3 months, and a certain number, probably not exceeding 20, will be permanently retained as students. During this period of probation, the candidates will receive pay at the rate of Rs. . . . per month ; and the railway expenses (.....Class) of those who are unsuccessful will be defrayed.

"I am desired to point out to you that the prospects of those students who receive education at the Institute are likely to be good ; and that opportunity will be offered to young men of practical ability to secure useful and remunerative positions in after life. I am, etc. Secretary.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS.

The students will thus accumulate at the rate of 15 to 20 a year, and the total number in the Institute will not exceed 60. This number may appear small; but there are two weighty arguments in favour of thus restricting the number.

First:—It must be remembered that these students after a year or a year-and-a half of training, will be engaged in research. Now taking the whole staff of the Institute as already named it will amount to nine persons. If we divide the number of students, say 50, by the number of members of staff, 9, the quotient gives the number of students to each teacher—between 5 and 6. If each student were engaged on a separate research, and each teacher also so engaged, it would mean that each teacher would need to keep 6 or 7 problems going at once. There are few men who have ability to hold so many threads in their hands ; and indeed 2 or 3 such problems are amply sufficient. Hence the necessity for limiting numbers.

Second : —It is quality not quantity which is aimed at. Were the object of the Institute to train foremen or artizans, its number might be increased indefinitely, but the success of the enterprise is absolutely dependent on the closest personal contact between teacher taught ; and with large numbers, this is impossible. The instruction, I take it, will not be by lectures (though I would have perfect liberty to each member of the staff to choose his own methods) but by conversational classes, and in the laboratories. In this way, I hope, a "scientific atmosphere," may be created, the effect of which is found to be so stimulating in German laboratories where every one knows what the other is interested in, and discusses what every one else is doing, and so acquires knowledge of many subjects other than the one with which he himself is specially concerned.

By this method of selection I hope that the cream of the youth of India may be gathered together, and that the training, which I shall next consider, may result in the establishment of manufacturing industries in India.

The three months' probation, to be given to all students on entry, will enable the Staff to form some idea of their capacity, and of the amount of preliminary work necessary for them to do before they can be entrusted with the carrying out of research. It will also help them to form some estimate of the individual tastes of each student. I think it very doubtful, from what I have seen during my travels, that any student on entry will be ripe for research ; it appears to me that at least one year will have to be spent in preliminary work. However, there may be one or two exceptions.

(To be concluded.)

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

DURING the week ending the 2nd instant there was more or less rain in parts of Sholapur, Poona, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar, and in the Native State of Ramdurg. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in Kaira, Surat, Poona and Nasik ; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary. Prices, compared with those of the corresponding week of 1900, are lower in all districts.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week :—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	116,565	117,143
Dependants	22,614	22,954
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	37,594	38,114

The numbers on relief works, including dependants have decreased in Sholapur by 1,806, in Satara by 103 and in Broach by 30 ; the decrease in the first district is attributed mainly to the occurrence of a fall in prices and of opportunities for employment on field work. In the districts noted below the numbers have increased as follows :—Bijapur, 794 ; Ahmedabad, 681 ; Dharwar, 514 ; Ahmednagar 498 ; Poona, 186; Nasik, 102; Panch Mahals, 59; Belgaum, 23. The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have increased in all districts except Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Khandesh and Nasik, which show decreases of 747, 316, 45 and 1, respectively. One large work in Sholapur was closed during the week and three small works under Civil Agency for the employment of people near their homes were opened in Ahmedabad. The Padesur Tank in the Dharwar District and the work of collecting hard muram on the Shedbal-Athni Road in the Belgaum District were opened as test works. One poor-house was opened at Kanur in the Bijapur District.

RELIEF RETURNS.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	473	3012	3485
Bombay	139456	37594	177050
Central Provinces	...	536	536
Total British Provinces	139929	41142	181071
Native States.			
Rajputana States	...	317	317
Central India States	1760	685	2446
Hyderabad	1425	766	2191
Baroda	13033	4379	17408
Bombay Native States	15332	1699	17031
Total Native States	31550	7813	39363
Grand Total	171479	48955	220434

Name of Province.	Present Week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.				
Madras	795	3009	3805	+ 320
Bombay	140185	38084	178269	+ 1219
Central

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

At this time, when the Navy Estimates for the coming financial year are about to be presented to Parliament, it is important, and even essential, to survey the progress that is being made abroad. When we do so, writes the "Army and Navy Gazette" we are at once made aware of the fact that a condition of great activity in naval construction exists in the chief countries of Europe, while the expansion of the United States Navy is already a very important factor in international politics. Happily, our relations with the American Government are most amicable; but we must not overlook the fact that the United States have embarked upon a policy of political expansion which may yet bring them into conflict with the Powers of the Old World. In Europe we have many rivals, and we cannot forget the circumstance that their efforts towards increase of naval strength are chiefly, if not entirely, in rivalry with our own. We do not question the right of foreign Powers to augment their naval forces, nor their wisdom in doing so; but it will never do for us to lose sight of what they are accomplishing. The visit of the German Emperor, and the special circumstances that attended it, have made him a very popular monarch in this country. But his Majesty would be the very first to proclaim that he is a German of the Germans. The whole history of his reign, in fact, shows that his navy has been increased upon a definite plan, with the object of favouring the expansion of a world-empire, and protecting the vast commerce of a great State. In France the activity is not less marked. On December 7 the Senate finally adopted the Goverment proposals for the increase of the fleet, and by January 1, 1907, a sum of over £30,000,000 will have been expended upon new construction, even if we grant, for the sake of argument, that provision is made for no other vessels meanwhile . . . It is when we turn to those Powers which are most friendly to England that we find the progress made neither great nor rapid. Under huge disadvantages Italy is labouring to add some vessels to her fleet, and the same is the case with Austria-Hungary, while our ripening friendship with Portugal does not add appreciably to our naval strength. There is a strong conviction in this country that the American fleet, when hostilities break out, will be found on our side and we can only hope that such may prove to be the case.

The unusually large scale on which the autumn manœuvres of the French army are to be carried out this year has been much commented on both by the French and Continental Press generally, although but little notice has been taken by English journals of the programme announced. According to this latter, two distinct sets of manœuvres are to be carried out under the supervision of General Brugere, Vice-President of the Supreme Council of War. Commenting on this programme, the "Gaulois, remarks that a feeling of astonishment must be aroused by the magnitude of the contemplated manœuvres. Two circumstances are, it contiues, especially worthy of note. First, the assemblage of four army corps and four divisions of cavalry on the eastern and northern frontiers, where in round numbers, 150,000 men and 30,000 horses will be collected and exercised in the districts between Rheims and Sessons. Such a concentration of troops has never before been witnessed at any manœuvres.

In connection with Mr. Arnold-Forster's speech in the House on Monday (Feb. 25) it is worth remembering that the cruisers to be fitted with a different type of boiler for comparative tests with the Belleville are not yet laid down, so that the trials cannot be made for the next year or more. Whenever tried against other boilers in the past the Belleville has always proved the weaker vessel. At present the Belleville-boilered cruiser Arrogant is at Plymouth in a crippled condition. Though quite a new ship her breakdowns have been notorious. The Canopus, our first Belleville-boilered battleship, now in the Mediterranean, has developed serious boiler defects, and the Highflyer, a new cruiser, Belleville-boilered, after serving a very short time as flagship on the East Indies station, is being sent home useless, through machinery defects. No such trouble is experienced with cylindrical-boilered ships.

The two things most essential to the Boers in their struggle with Great Britain are horses to secure their mobility, and rifle ammunition to sustain their fighting power. The first of these are furnished in almost unlimited number by their country, and despite the great waste that the war entails, the supply is yet far from exhausted. We should expect also, as regards ammunition, that the many millions of Mauser cartridges imported before the war began would leave a vast quantity still unexpended and secretly stored away in many accessible hiding-places. But there is another source of supply, not only of ammunition, but also of rifles for the same, that is certainly unpleasant to contemplate. We allude to the thousands of rifles and tons of thousands of cartridges captured from our own troops. The total loss of rifles thus taken by the Boers in the several engagements and surrenders is now not less than 9,000 stand. The amount of ammunition taken would not be in proportion to the arms because in many instances no surrender took place until ammunition became expended. But yet another source of ammunition supply is apparently open to the Boers which has been brought to light recently by a correspondent at Pretoria, who learned from a released prisoner that the Boers husband their supply by gathering up all the ammunition they can find that has been dropped from the bandoliers of our mounted infantry. These bandoliers require covering-flaps to prevent the cartridges from being shaken out. Our officers state that the quantity of cartridges lost in this way is considerable.

The probability that the foregoing allegations are well founded is supported by further evidence furnished by the correspondent of the "Daily Mail" in a despatch from Cape Town, containing certain statements made by a sergeant of Thorneycroft's Horse, who had been a prisoner with Kritzinger's commando in the Middelburg district. According to this sergeant "the invaders mostly carry Lee-Metfords; there were only three Mausers among the commando. Their first quest is ammunition. The leaders boast that they confidently rely on collecting two or three thousand rounds wherever the British have slept, and also declare that they follow the track of our troops by the cartridges bestrewing the veldt when the British trot, owing to the latter's bandoliers being too loosely made". This is rather a serious matter, and the statement is probably true, since a recent order was issued by Lord Kitchener that care should be taken to see that no loose cartridges were left on the camping grounds. It is believed that a new pattern of bandolier, made in America, of a woven material and without covering-flaps for the cartridges, was supplied last year, under very emergent circumstances, to the Yeomanry and Mounted Infantry. If it should prove, however, to be a means of providing the enemy with ammunition to enable them to use with effect our own Lee-Metfords against ourselves, the sooner the radical defect of pattern complained of is remedied the better. The matter, if brought to the notice of the War Office, will no doubt be immediately looked into and set right.

The Colonial Office has come to a decision which is highly to be commended. It has approved a scheme whereby the various forces distributed through the British West African Colonies will be amalgamated. The regiments in question, which consist of troops in Northern Nigeria, Southern Nigeria, Lagos, Gold Coast, and Sierra Leone, number some 7,000 men, and will in future be known as the West African Frontier Force. The West Africa Regiment in Sierra Leone is a War Office corps, and will not come under this arrangement. It has also been decided to appoint an inspecting officer for this force, who will act as military adviser to the Colonial Office on West African affairs, and who will spend six months per annum on the West Coast. The new arrangement is to come into force very shortly. The greatest amount of confusion exists as to the corps in question. This cannot be desirable. The forces have grown up gradually, and from small beginnings have become a formidable factor. There is nothing to be gained by maintaining a number of separate organisations. On the contrary, it must tend to injure the general efficiency of the whole. On can only hope that the reorganisation about to be carried out may be thorough and complete, and that instead of having isolated bodies of varying strength an attempt will be made to adopt the regimental system in its largest and best sense, so far at least as the cadres of officers are concerned. "Esprit de corps" would thus be created, and promotion carried out on definite lines. Sir James Willcocks has been mentioned for the command thus to be created, but if he was properly reported at Liverpool the other evening, he has no wish to return to West Africa. After his recent brilliant achievement he certainly deserves the utmost consideration, and if he is a candidate for other employment he ought to have it, as his expedition to Kumasi stands out as a fine bit of soldiering in a year which has been marked by many brilliant feats of arms, on the "Dark Continent."

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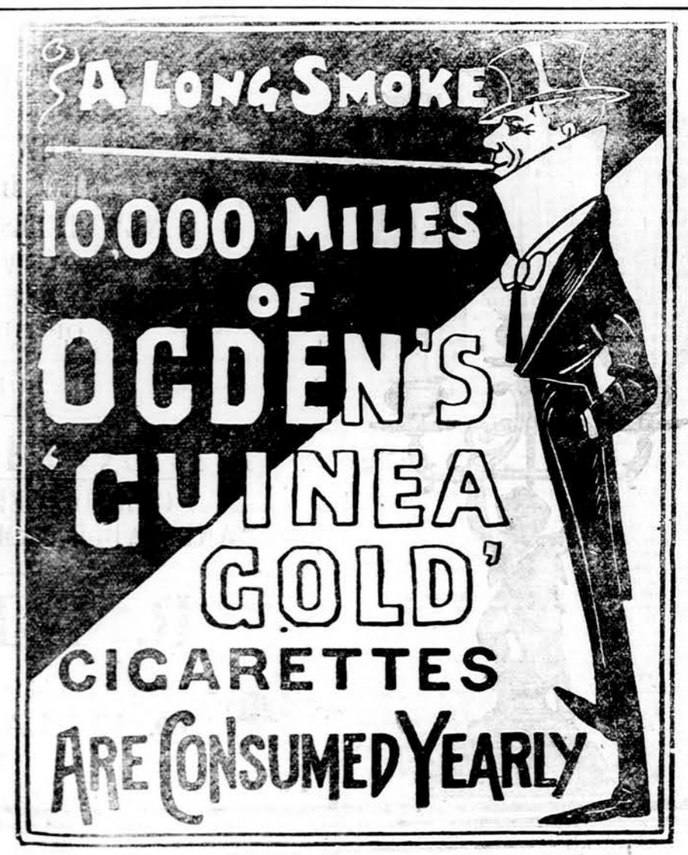

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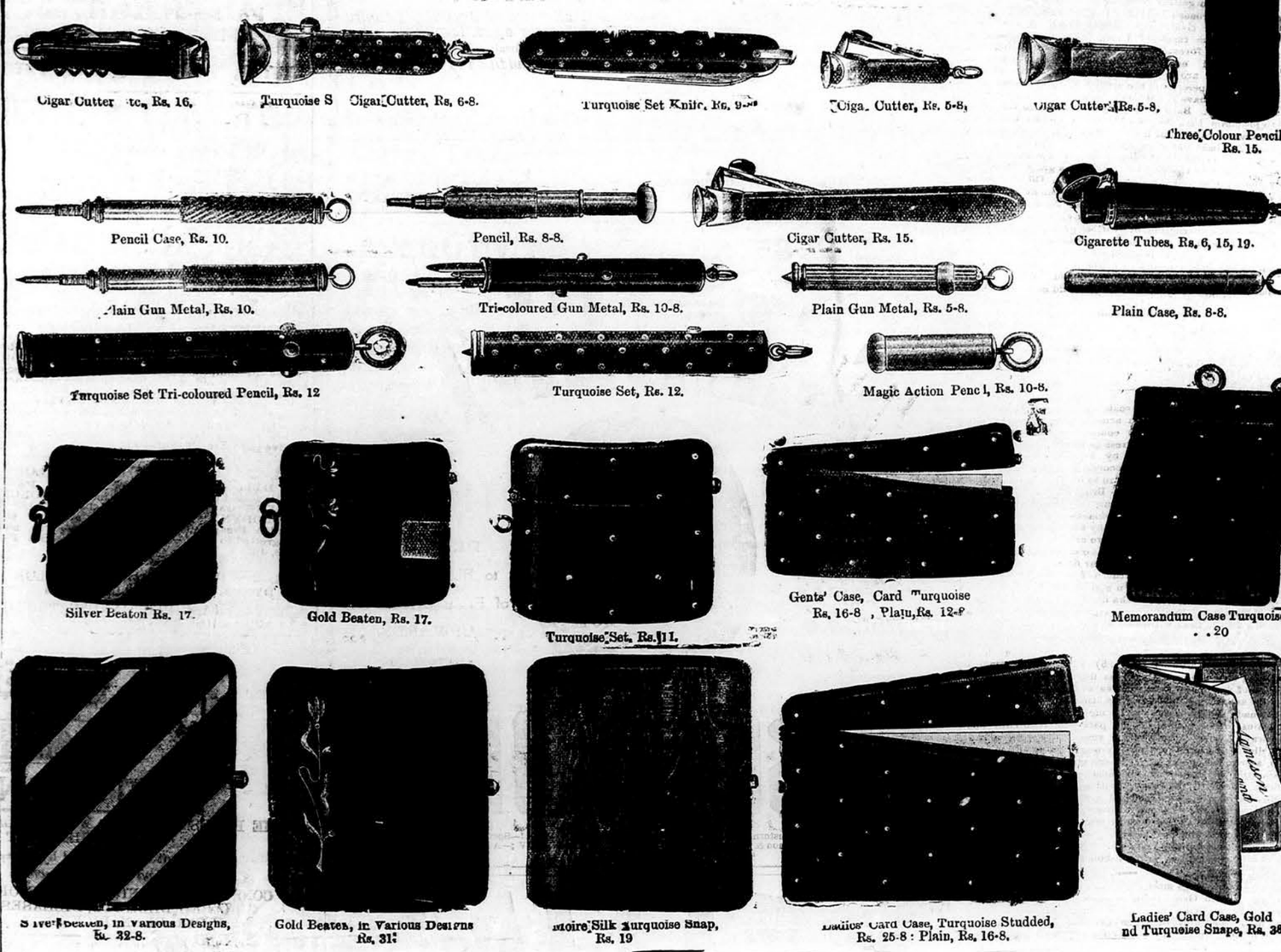

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